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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1834)

Name of Candidate	FARHAN · JAMADAR		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1365659
Center	ORN	Date	30/08/22

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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6	10	
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9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. The Sunga dynasty contributed significantly to the cultural and social development in ancient India. Discuss. (150 words) 10

प्राचीन भारत में सांस्कृतिक और सामाजिक विकास में शुंग वंश का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Sunga dynasty formed during the post mauryan period. Pushyamitra sunga and others among the greatest rulers.

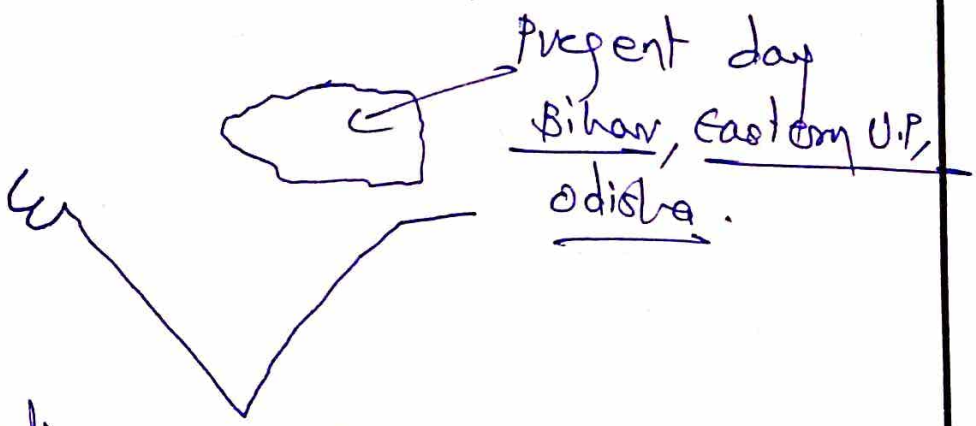

Fig. Indian subcontinent along with sunga empire.

* Social development :-

→ Revival of Brahmanism & Bhagavatism in indian subcontinent

↳ supported caste based society.
↳ Marginalisation of women.
↳ Supported 4 fold varna system.
↳ Promotion to sanskrit.

* Cultural development :-

↳ Stupas wooden railings replaced with stones.
↳ Introduced human form on the architecture & art
↳ Barhut sculpture shows manifestation of sunga's art.

Thus Sunga dynasty marked a contribution in development of unique cultural & social which still relevant in present times.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Discuss the role of foreign nationals in the Indian freedom struggle during the Gandhian phase. (150 words) 10

भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के गांधीवादी चरण के दौरान विदेशी नागरिकों की भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए।

During Indian freedom struggle, foreign national played important role which cannot be neglected.

1) Annie Beagant :-
- Known as Irish lady, fought for independence of India.
- Launched Home rule league, 1916 movement along with Tilak.
- Congress president (1st women) in 1917.

2) Miratehn :-
- Gandhi's personal assistant & close confident associate.
- Participated in 2nd round table conference along with Gandhi.

- International defender of India's independence.

5) Charles Freer Andrews :-

- Joined B.R. Ambedkar for formulating Dalit claims.
- supported Vaikom Satyagraha & outcast campaign.

7) Satyanand Stokes :-

- Represented Congress from Punjab presidency, supported to L.L. Ray.
- Drew movement against Jalianwala Bagh massacre.

Hence glorious freedom not only fetch by Indians alone but also helped by foreign nationals. Reason being independence movement carried on ideals of Satyagraha.

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3. Provide an account of the contributions of Ram Manohar Lohia during the Indian freedom struggle and in post-independence India. (150 words) 10
भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के दौरान एवं स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में राम मनोहर लोहिया के योगदान का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Ram Manohar Lohia was an activist and staunch socialist, who active after 1950's till 1960's

* Contribution in Indian freedom Struggle :-
  - Part of congress socialist party.
  - Part of foreign committee (secretary) in All India Congress Committee.
  - Opposed the Indian participation in world war II.
  - Supported quit India movement & Managed to run Bombay radio stations.

→ Jailed by British Authorities in 1944-46

* Contribution in post independence :-

↳ 1948 - quit congress

↳ 1952 - form Praja Socialist Party to raised voice of farmers.

↳ Staunch supporter of civil liberties. Need to liberalise women in all spheres.

↳ Given voice to labourers, in parliament.

↳ Against the reservation to backward sections & supported meritocracy.

His contributions makes huge differences during freedom struggle and able to comparable with Nehru & Gandhiji especially in socialism

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. What do you understand by tsunamigenic zones? Giving an account of their global distribution, explain the propagation of tsunamis. **(150 words) 10**
सुनामी जनक क्षेत्रों से आप क्या समझते हैं? उनके वैश्विक वितरण का विवरण देते हुए, सुनामी के संचरण की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Tsunamigenic zones

meaning the zones in which occurrence of Tsunami frequently due to induced earthquake below the sea.
Ex. Japan in East china sea.

Fig. World map along with Tsunamigenic zones

⊙ Propagation of Tsunamis :-

→ Due to plate movement.

→ Ex. Transform, divergent or convergent movement.

→ Volcanic activity (Soloman island)

→ Plate induced earthquake.

Above points triggers the plate movement, upward side & downside, causing huge displacement of water.

Further propagates the waves. As long as sea depth they not caused any havoc. As soon as they reached coastal shores, waves displaced at greater heights & intruded in coastal zones of countries.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. What are atmospheric lakes? Highlight their characteristics.

(150 words) 10

वायुमंडलीय झीलें क्या हैं? उनकी विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Recently scientist discovered new form of weather in Indian ocean i.e. known as Atmospheric lakes.

Compact

Detached

Wide moisture vapour

* characteristics :-

→ Detached from atmospheric rivers.
(Form from atmospheric rivers)

→ Slow wind speed

→ Moisture laden

→ Required 15 to 27 days to reach coast

→ Found near the equatorial 10°

→ Absence of vortex.

→ Might turn into tropical cyclones

→ Might driven huge precipitation on coastal shoreline.

Some claims that atmospheric lakes might generated due to climate change.

Thus still it's beyond the understanding of scientist. Require comprehensive analysis & research on atmospheric lakes to know influence on global weather pattern.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. What are polymetallic nodules? Highlight their geographical distribution and state their significance. (150 words) 10

पॉलीमेटेलिक नोड्यूल्स (बहुधात्विक ग्रंथियां) क्या हैं? उनके भौगोलिक वितरण पर प्रकाश डालिए और उनका महत्व बताइए।

Polymetallic nodules

meaning minerals found on floor of ocean sea (contains lanthanide, Nickel, cobalt, manganese etc)

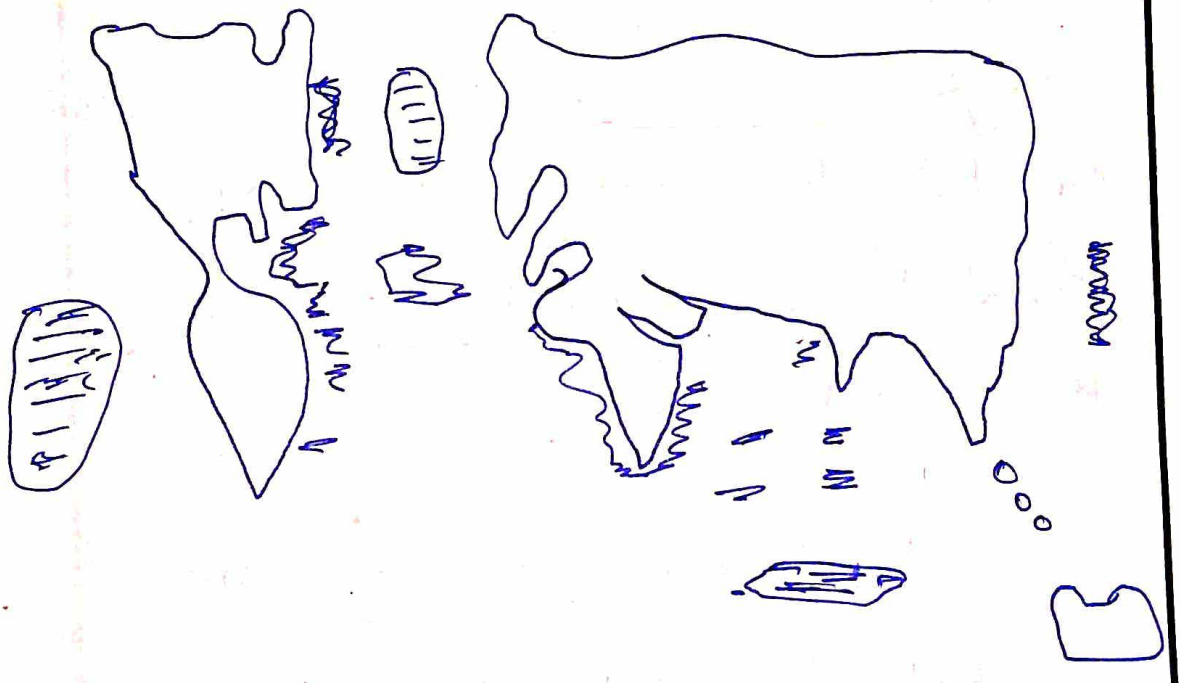

Fig. Distribution polymetallic nodules

→ Major distributed in depth of 4000 m to 10000 m

* Significance :-

↳ Utilized in high tech industries.

↳ Boost to blue economy & coastal economies

↳ Potential in marine research

↳ Rare earth minerals - utilized in modern industries.

↳ Ex. EV industry.

↳ Can help to boost state's GDP.

↳ Creates employment opportunities in coastal zones.

India's ocean mission can further help to tapped the untapped resources.

Ex. Nickel in Indian ocean

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. What are technical textiles? In view of their significance, discuss the steps taken by the government to promote them in India. (150 words) 10

तकनीकी वस्त्र क्या होते हैं? उनके महत्व को देखते हुए भारत में उन्हें बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Technical textiles meaning contrary to handwoven textiles, which woven with help of machineries.
Ex. Modern fibre cloths, fibre ropes.

Significance

- Huge export potential
- Employment generation (As not required skilled workforce)
- Boost to other economic activity (Allied industries)
- Help to overcome Jute industries
- Large scale & neat production with good product quality
- Large product diversity

* Steps taken by government :-

1) PM MITRA :-

→ Establishment of technical textile park in India.

→ Providing subsidies & will help to attract investment.

2) Production Linked Incentive scheme :-

→ Giving tax cuts subsidies to promote more exports.

3) Part of Atmanirbhar Bharat (self reliance)

→ To attract investment (FDI) & help to integrate with world's supply chain.

Technical textiles has huge demand in world market need to tapped urgently.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Discuss the challenges that internal migration creates for urban governance in India. Also, suggest measures to address the same. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में आंतरिक प्रवासन द्वारा शहरी शासन के समक्ष उत्पन्न चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इससे निपटने के उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

According to census 2011, 35-40% (600 mn) internal migration witnessed in India.

* Challenges for urban governance :-

→ Overpopulous urban :-
Leads to Poverty / lack of basic amenities.

→ Proliferation of slums.

→ Impact on urban planning :-
As by 2030 Indian urban goes upto 60% (NITI Aayog)

→ Demand supply mismatch :-
As municipalities unable to provides effective service delivery.

→ Transport & logistics chains impacted

Ex. Huge traffic in Bangalore, Mumbai etc.

* Measures :-
  - Capacity building of regional clusters to restrict migration (suburban)
  - Providing employment opportunities in migration deficit region.
  - Enhance capacity building of municipalities
    - By providing trained officials
    - Providing budgetary allocation
  - Slums :-
    Recognising ownership helps to mortgage land to tapped credit facility.
    Ex. Odisha govt in Puri.

Here Mysuru declaration regarding service delivery will help to providing adequate measures

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Discuss the various opportunities and challenges posed by globalization on working women in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में कामकाजी महिलाओं के लिए वैश्वीकरण द्वारा उत्पन्न विभिन्न अवसरों और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Global + Inter connectedness = Globalisation

Globalisation helps to women to break glass ceiling in these conservative world.

Opportunities to working women

- Employment
  Ex. Pink collar jobs.
- Education
  (UDISE+ of more girls enrolled in higher education)
- Financial independence
  (Availability of credit)
- Marriage institution
  Ex. Live in relationship, single parent family
- Acquired top post in MNCs
  Ex. Indra Nooyi
- Feminism wave
  makes aware about their rights
  - Bodily autonomy.

↑ Challenges to working women :-

↳ Increase commodification of women

↳ Double burden of work :
Household + professional.

↳ Increase in sexual harassement at work place.

↳ Issue of safety & security raised concerns.

↳ Odd working hours

↳ Patriarchal society.

Globalisation help women to played important role in political, social, economical & cultural sphere.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Discuss the rationale behind anti-conversion laws in India. Also, state the concerns that have been raised with regard to these laws.

(150 words) 10

भारत में धर्मांतरण विरोधी कानूनों के पीछे निहित तर्कों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इन कानूनों के संबंध में व्यक्त चिंताओं का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Recently UP government has passed Anti conversion laws which enables penalty & imprisonment, if motive to convert on basis of religion.

* Rationale

- No central laws, compelled state authorities to do so.
- Help to restrict demographic realignment (religion basis)
- To curb the increase cases of love jihad
- To implement Article 25
- To handle law & order situations.

* Concerns :-

↳ Violates article 21 :-
Right to marriage of personal choice.

↳ Interference of state in private life.

↳ Difficult to distinguish between good jihad & bad jihad motto.

↳ can be misused to harassed couples (Inter faith)

↳ ~~Viol~~. Against the special marriage act 1954 provisions.

↳ May increased radicalisation & harms harmony in society

Although some states has passed laws, but over all it has large repercussions than favourable terms.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Central Asian contacts had a profound political and cultural impact on India in ancient times. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

प्राचीन काल में मध्य एशियाई संपर्कों का भारत पर गहरा राजनीतिक और सांस्कृतिक प्रभाव पड़ा है। विवेचना कीजिए।

During the Shaka-Kushanas period had a profound political & cultural impact on India in ancient times.

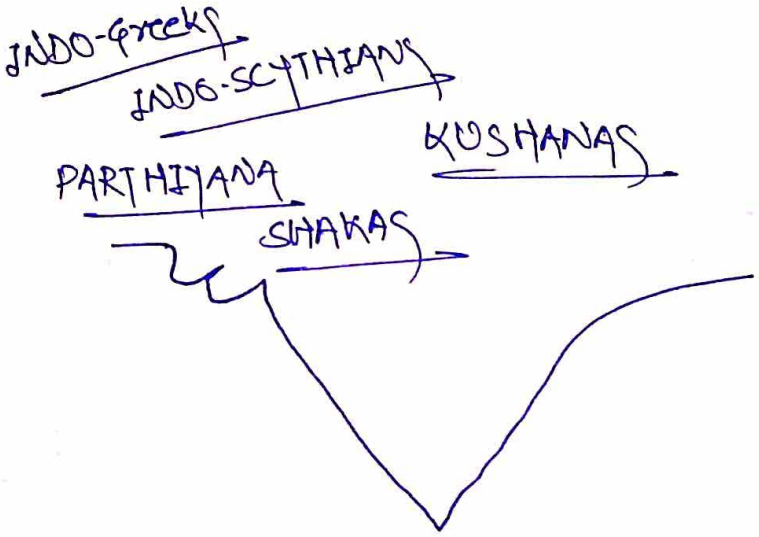

Fig. Indian subcontinent with central Asian rulers.

Does not rule simultaneously, rules one after another. At last remained

· Kushanas.

(*) Political impacts :-

↳ Formation of Kshatriya system (Class based warriors)

↳ Establishment of satrapa system i.e. military governance. power shared with numerous unit

↳ Revival of Brahmanism & Bhagavatism.

↳ Revenue based on trade & agriculture. Supported by discovered irrigation facilities & silk route.

(*) Cultural impacts :-

↳ Promotion of sanskrit :-

Ashvaghosha { Buddh charita, Saundarananda (epic)

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→ Integration & Assimilation :-
As does not have their own scripts.

→ During period, emergence of three new schools.
Ex. Gandhara Art, Amaravati Art & ~~Samrat~~ Mathura Art.

→ Gold coins during Kushanas better than punchmarked coins

→ Religion :- Adorned Shiva & Buddha more.

Thus central Asian influence felt in almost all spheres viz social, political and cultural etc. That marked India's uniqueness to accomodate others fluently.

12. Governance, during the British rule, was a means of exploitation of India rather than a vehicle of public welfare. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

ब्रिटिश राज के दौरान शासन (गवर्नेंस), लोक कल्याण के एक माध्यम के बजाय भारत के शोषण का एक साधन था। विवेचना कीजिए।

During colonialism period from 1757 to 1947, the main aim of Britishers is not to govern but the exploit natural resources to benefit for mother country.

Economic drain theory (RC Dutt)

Poverty & unBritish rule (D. Naoroji)

Introduction of railway 1853 - to mobilise army & transport raw material

Proof regarding exploitation

Introduction of telegraph & postal

M.G Ranade Essay on colonialism.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Impact on India :-

1) Ruined handicraft industries.

2) Exploitation of farmers by imposing commercialisation
Ex. Indigo, Jute, Sugarcane ~~for~~ raw material for finished products

3) Deindustrialisation :-
Simultaneous growth of traditional industry & modern industry missed.

4) Widespread famine :-
Ex. Bengal famine 1940.

5) Ruralisation :-
Urban opravels deserted due to British policies.
Ex. Annexation of Indian Kingdoms.

6) Missing approach towards education
Ex. Mass education missed due to downward filtration theory.

7) - Women education till 1955's missed

7) Worsen health indicators :-
Ex. Plague incidence during 1890's

8) Repressive measures against press :-
Suppress critical comments on British governance
Ex. Vernacular press Act.

Thus Indians fights back in form of swadeshi movement, liquor ban campaign, established indigenous universities etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Discuss how India successfully dealt with the sensitive issue of language, which had the potential of threatening national unity in the post-independence period. (250 words) 15

चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत ने भाषा के संवेदनशील मुद्दे का, जिसमें स्वातंत्र्योत्तर अवधि में राष्ट्रीय एकता के समक्ष खतरा उत्पन्न करने की क्षमता थी, किस प्रकार सफलतापूर्वक समाधान किया।

During post independence, linguistic factor one of the concern which impacted India's unity of nation.

Hunger Strike of Sriramulu Potlu for telgu people accentuated linguistic State demand.

* India's approach to dealt with language :-

1) Instead of language, States formation must on administrative efficiency.
Ex. JVP committee report.

But due to hunger Strike

of Sriramulu potti compelled to form another committee.

2) Report of Fazl Ali Commission :-

formation of states on basis of language & may does not harm of unity & integrity India.

Ex. Formation of Maharashtra - Marathi & Gujarat - Gujarati. (1960)

3) India's official language Act

Earlier for 20 yrs for English & Hindi But later during 1967 to suppress skepticism of south India, continued with Hindi & English.

4) Parliament proceedings :-

Allows in
- English
- Hindi
- Mother tounge permission

by speaker

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

While referring to international experiences like Bangladesh formation (basis bengali language & no to urdu), Srilanka's insurgency (basis Tamil language) etc.

Thus India dealt successfully ~~with~~ on sensitive issue like language. So prevents fragmentation.

14. Bring out the factors, which led to decolonisation after the Second World War. Also, discuss the role played by India in this regard. **(250 words) 15**

उन कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए, जिनके चलते द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के बाद विउपनिवेशीकरण हुआ। साथ ही, इस संबंध में भारत द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

During other half of 20th century, saw emergence of wave of decolonisation from India itself. Further extent to other nations like south east Asian & African continent.

* Factors for decolonisation :-

1) Immediate impact of world war 1&2 on imperialist countries in economy sector.
- weakened financial conditions.

2) Atlantic charter 1942 :-
Other allied nation pressurised

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

imperialist countries to recognise sovereignity of colonised countries.

3) Huge wave of protest against colonialism.

Ex. Africa's & India's freedom struggle movement.

4) Emergence of nationalist leaders, which influenced international journalism

Ex. Mahatma Gandhi, Nelson Mandela.

5) Impact of contemporary movements & it's ideals.

Ex. French revolution - Fraternity, Unity, Equality.

American :- No taxation without representation.

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Given pan tools to fight
Ex. Satyagraha, Truth, Non violence

Support to decolonisation
Ex. Africa's movement.

Role of India → Giving moral support to fight against d

1st conference of NAM - upheld decolonisation rights.

India's voice in international platform like UN (Against apartheid issue of south Africa.

While giving support to decolonisation wave, India succed to convince, movements must be peaceful and demand driven.

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15. What are Marine Heat Waves (MHW)? Identify the causes of their formation and discuss their consequences for India. **(250 words) 15**

समुद्री ग्रीष्म लहरें (MHW) क्या हैं? उनके निर्माण के कारणों की पहचान कीजिए और भारत के लिए उनके परिणामों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Marine heat waves

Meaning the coherent increase in temperature which lasts from days to extend period upto months.

According to IPCC AR6 report, Indian ocean experienced temperature increased by 1 to 1.5°C

* Causes of their formation :-

① Natural :-

1) Ocean currents :-

Weakening of cold currents

2) Weather disturbance :-
shortening the winter spells & longer warmer spells.

3) Volcanic activities :-
Intrusion of lava in sea.

⊙ Anthropogenic :-

1) Enhanced climate change :-
- El Nino, Madden Julian Oscillation impacted.

2) Industrial discharge in sea water.
Ex. Mercury discharge, hot water discharge etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Consequences for India

- Coral bleaching in gulf of Mannar
- Proliferated cyclonic conditions - Vayu, Nisarga, Amphan - caused havoc.
- Changed monsoon pattern in India.
- Displacement/ migration from coastal cities to inward.
- Intrusion of sea water in coastal land & cities - impacts fertility
- Impacted biodiversity Ex. Incomber of dugong dugong.
- Ocean acidification.

To mitigate the consequences required coordinated response from international community as "divided we fall, united we stand strong".

16. What are the geo-climatic conditions required for oil palm cultivation? Do you agree with the view that India should promote its large-scale cultivation to reduce import dependency? **(250 words) 15**

ऑयल पाम (ताड़ के तेल) की खेती के लिए आवश्यक भू-जलवायविक दशाएं क्या हैं? क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि आयात निर्भरता कम करने के लिए भारत को इसकी बड़े पैमाने पर खेती को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए?

Even though oil palm has origin in Africa, ~~Indone~~ but widely cultivated in Indonesia & Malaysia due to favourable geo climatic conditions

Geo climatic conditions
- Requires tropical climate
  Ex. climate in Andaman & Nicobar.
- Temperature :- 25°-27°C
- Soil :- Rich in Nitrogen potash etc.
- Region :- Mostly present around equator.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Presently oil palm-oil considers in vegetable oil category. India's imported 60% oil from Malaysia & Indonesia has caused huge fiscal space.

Reasons to adopt cultivation

- Huge fiscal deficit
- Favourable climatic condition
  Ex. Kerala, Andaman etc.
- Part of Atmanirbhar Bharat
- To preserve from volatile international market
  Ex. supply chain disruption during covid
- Employment generation
  Ex. ICAR data - oil palm produced 10 mn employment
- Livelihood of farmers
  (help to achieve doubling of farmers income)

India's steps
- National Mission on edible oil & oil palm.
- Kerala :- Agreement with centre to cultivate oil palm.
- Given space of oil palm cultivation in Atmanirbhar Bharat.

Here India needs to avoid one size fits all approach by promoting pulses & other edible oil cultivation simultaneously. This can help to lower down impact on biodiversity by mono plantation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. In view of the changes witnessed in the state of Himalayan cryosphere, discuss the implications for India's water security. **(250 words) 15**

हिमालयी क्रायोस्फीयर (हिमांक-मंडल) की स्थिति में देखे गए परिवर्तनों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत की जल सुरक्षा के लिए इसके निहितार्थों की विवेचना कीजिए।

According to "Hindu-kush scientific Assessment survey", Himalaya is one of the hotspot which has potential to impact world climate.

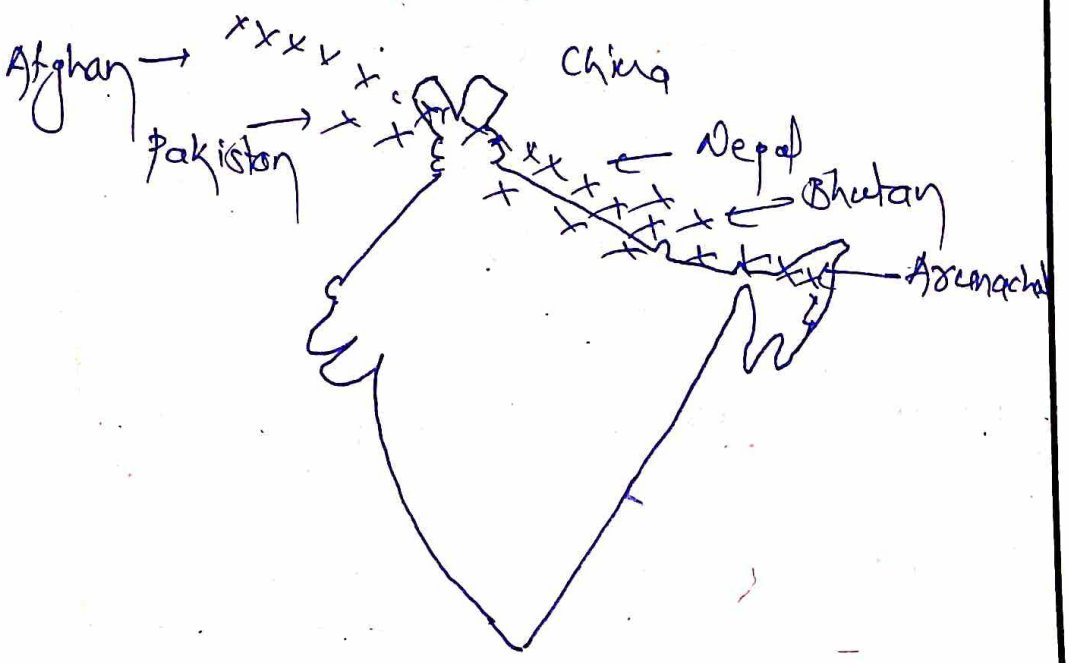

Fig. Extent of Himalaya

Current Status

- Hindu Kush Assessment Survey :- Himalaya witnessed faster melting of snow
- IPCC (AR6) report :- Global warming caused the weather cycle in Himalayan states.
- MoEFCC report :- Flash flood & landslide caused due to defrozzing of Himalaya.

* Implications for India's water security :-

→ Impacts on seasonal ~~fal~~ flow of Himalayan rivers.

Ex. Flash floods of Kosi Ganga increased frequently in Bihar.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Agriculture :-

Increased drought like conditions in U.P., Bihar, Haryana etc. impacted cultivation negatively.

→ All major rivers of India origin from Himalayan cryosphere.
Ex. Ganga, Yamuna, Brahmaputra etc.
uneven flow caused havoc in lower riparian states.

→ Melting of snow impacted on hilly states water security
Ex. Uttarakhand, Himachal, Ladakh witnessed water insecurity.

Any minute impact of himalay's cryosphere has potential to impact climate severely forever.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Ocean warming, ocean acidification and ocean deoxygenation are often referred to as the 'deadly trio' for marine life. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

महासागरीय तापन, महासागरीय अम्लीकरण और महासागरीय विऑक्सीकरण को प्राय: समुद्री जीवन के लिए 'घातक त्रयी' के रूप में संदर्भित किया जाता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

According to IPCC report (AR6), marine life more vulnerable to climate change. And it ~~has~~ caused in form of ocean warming, ocean acidification & ocean deoxygenation.

1) Ocean warming meaning increased in ~~ten~~ ocean temperature beyond the sustaining by ocean biodiversity.

2) Ocean Acidification meaning CO_2 reaction with H_2O causes increases in carbonic acid (bicarbonate ions & hydrogen ions)

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Ocean deoxygenation meaning diluting/reduced content of oxygen from sea water. (↑BOD)

Impacts of deadly trio for marine life.

- Destruction of kelp forest
- Mass killing scenario increased
- Sea grasses unable to sustain marine heat waves.
- Increased dead spots in oceans impacted fishing numbers.
- Proliferated susceptibility to infection diseases.
- Lowered the number of whales, sharks etc.
- Accentuated coral bleaching at faster scale
- Impacts food availability

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Thus marine sector is an integral part of food ecosystem of world. Hence coordination, collaboration & cooperation of international community require to mitigate impacts on marine life.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Tribals in India continue to face myriad challenges with regard to healthcare. Discuss the issues faced by them in this context and suggest remedial measures. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में आदिवासियों को स्वास्थ्य देखभाल के संबंध में निरंतर अनगिनत चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, उनके द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले मुद्दों की विवेचना कीजिए एवं उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

According population census 2011, tribal population constitute 8% of India's total population.

As per Ministry of Tribal Affairs, 83% of tribals has worsened health indicators.

* Issues regarding tribal healthcare :-

1) Tribals :-

→ Healthcare based on traditional medicine :- Trust deficit towards allopathy.

→ Low literacy (59%) :-

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

leads to low awareness about health & sanitation.

→ Does not integrated with public health system.

2) Administration :-

→ Low doctor to patient ration.

→ Lack of infrastructure in tribal areas

→ No dedicated tribal health policy.

3) Civil society :-

→ Issue of accessibility (hinterlands)

→ Less media coverage (as TRP motivated media)

→ Insensitivity :-

As treated backward & less developed section.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Tribals
- Integrating allopathy & homeopathy
- promoting education
- Skill training to "Tribal Vaidya"

Remedial Measures

Administration
- Reviving NCST
- Increased budgetary allocation
- Provision of incentives to trained doctors to work in hinterland
- Coordinated work with NGOs

Civil society
- Diluting stigma, stereotypes by providing examples Ex. Murmu president.
- Hiring advanced human capabilities
- Required adequate resources

By providing adequate measures for tribal health, leads to upholding DPSP's – Article 43, 39 (b) (c).

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Reservation for women perpetuates a "proxy culture" as seen in the phenomenon of "sarpanch patis". In this context, discuss whether reservation can address the issue of poor participation of women in Indian politics. **(250 words) 15**

महिलाओं के लिए आरक्षण एक "प्रॉक्सी कल्चर" को बनाए रखता है जैसा कि "सरपंच पति" की परिघटना में देखा जाता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या आरक्षण भारतीय राजनीति में महिलाओं की निम्न भागीदारी के मुद्दे का समाधान कर सकता है।

73rd Amendment act provides 1/3rd reservation for women in compulsory category. These enhances women empowerment by giving them representation in Indian politics.

Current Status
- As per NCW report :-
  - 3 to 5 lakh sarpanch post held by women
- In southern states - active involvement of women seen
- Northern states - largely driven proxy of sarpanch pati.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Involvement of women in SHG's instigates political participation in positive way (NABARD report)

Reasons for poor culture

- Unsupportive spouse (husband)
- Less education for women
- Patriarchal society
- Does not recognize their potential.
- Male dominated administrative system further downgrades participation
- Financial independence not trickled up to women in rural area.
- Presence of stigma in female regarding dirty politics.
- Restricted in child caring & cooking (domestic activities)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Solutions :-

→ ↑ financial independence
Ex. Through SHG's, MGNREGA

→ ↑ level of education / literacy level.

→ Promotion to participate in policy formulation & decision making.

→ Proactiveness of administration
Ex. Awareness promotion, providing training to sarpanch Mahilas.

→ Role of role models to enhance faith on themselves.
Ex. Murmu president, Nirmala sitharaman, etc.

Thus web series like Panchayat can further instigate the mind of rural people to dilute patriarchy culture and empowered them in real sense.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1835)

Name of Candidate	FARHAN JAMDAR		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	136569
Center	ORN	Date	28/08/22

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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6	10	
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9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. The withdrawal of general consent to the CBI by certain state governments in India threatens the spirit of cooperative federalism in India. Discuss. (150 words) 10

भारत में कुछ राज्य सरकारों द्वारा सी. बी. आई. से सामान्य सहमति वापस लेना भारत में सहकारी संघवाद की भावना के लिए खतरा उत्पन्न करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

CBI - non statutory body which drawn power from Delhi Police Establishment Act.

Recently general consent to CBI withdrawn by West Bengal, Maharashtra, Chattisgarh etc.

Reasons to withdrawn general consent

- Trust deficit
- Lack of transparency in investigations
- Act as political tool from centre against opposition state govt.
- Extra territorial operation.
- No accountability to state government
- Role of caged parrot

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

① Implications on cooperative federalism :-

1) Friction point as, law & order & police are state subjects.

2) Impact the stability of state governments.

Ex. Impact on Maharashtra government as Sushant Singh Rajput case - made serious allegations on government.

3) Widens trust deficit :-

Act as political tool to control opposit^n.

4) Overlapping powers between state police & CBI created frictions

5) Acts as caged parrot.

Thus security of tenure, appointment by impartial committee, transparent functioning (ARC 2) are the way forward.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Stating the sources of finance for local self-governments in India, suggest ways to strengthen their financial position. (150 words) 10

भारत में स्थानीय स्व-शासी सरकारों के लिए वित्त के स्रोतों का उल्लेख करते हुए, उनकी वित्तीय स्थिति को मजबूत करने के उपाय सुझाइए।

Democratic decentralisation under 73rd & 74th amendment makes local tier empowered in real sense.

sources of finance for local self government
- Tax collection (Land, water, Agri)
- Grants by central government & state government
- Vertical devolution from state finance commission
- Fines, fees (Non tax revenue)
- Funds through tied schemes Ex. MPLAD, Aspirational Development programme.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

* Ways to strengthen financial position :-

1) Increased allocation from state finance commission.
2) social audit to check on misuse of funds.
3) By identifying potential resources giving more power to collect tax.
4) Political will of state government regarding mining revenue collection.
5) separation of tied funds by giving them autonomy to utilize them.

Thus democratic decentralisation in real sense meaning financially independent & empowered 3rd tier local self.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Cabinet Committees play an important role in reinstating collective responsibility and principle of homogeneity of the Executive in the Indian Parliamentary system. Elucidate. **(150 words) 10**

भारतीय संसदीय प्रणाली में मंत्रिमंडलीय समितियां सामूहिक उत्तरदायित्व और कार्यपालिका की एकरूपता के सिद्धांत को बहाल करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

During ~~47th~~ 44th amendment ~~lok sabha~~ cabinet committees established.

About ~~14 to 19%~~ bills are referred to cabinet committees.

Importance of cabinet committees

- Well scrutiny of bills
- Restrain hasty passage of bills
- Touch of experts.
- Detailled discussions on bill, hence analyse comprehensively
- Helps to reduce over expenditure
- Coordinated response to government decisions.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ Decisions are bindings on cabinet committees members
↳ Help to established homogeneity
↳ Also known as nucleus of atom.
↳ Abide with principle i.e. collective responsibility - "swim & sink together"

Thus cabinet committees is at core of parliamentary system where decisions taken for nations growth & development.

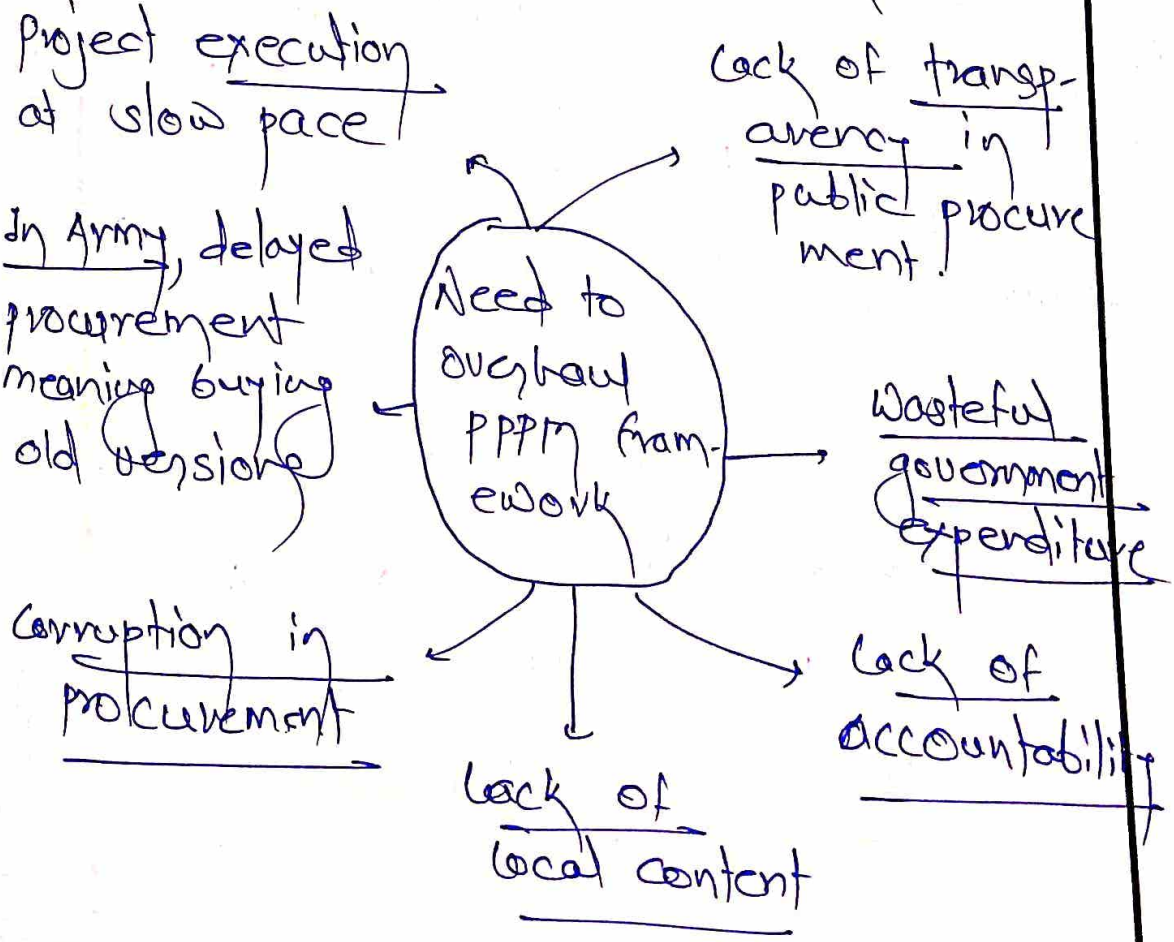
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. There is a need to overhaul the public procurement and project management (PPPM) framework of India for faster, efficient and transparent execution of government projects. Comment.

(150 words) 10

सरकारी परियोजनाओं के तीव्र, कुशल और पारदर्शी निष्पादन के लिए भारत के सार्वजनिक खरीद और परियोजना प्रबंधन (PPPM) ढांचे में सुधार की आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

On at international platform, India's image on committement (project management) is like parrot. As well public procurement marred with corruption.



Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Steps taken

- Gem portal :- Procurement through online mode.
- Local content requirement made compulsory in to purchase.
- Country which barred Indian companies in procurement, also barred their participation in India.
- Provision of non lapsable fund for army

Atmanirbhar Bharat

Open data governance to mapping requirement

Here best practices from countries like china, USA, Saudi can make PPPM framework faster efficient & transparent.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Adequate measures are required to overcome the challenges and vulnerabilities associated with undertaking social accountability initiatives and institutionalising them. Elaborate. **(150 words) 10**

सामाजिक जवाबदेही पहलों को शुरू करने और उन्हें संस्थागत बनाने से जुड़ी चुनौतियों और कमजोरियों को दूर करने के लिए पर्याप्त उपायों की आवश्यकता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Social accountability

meaning the ensures accountability through civic engagement i.e. with participation of citizens, civil society, media etc.

Challenges to undertake initiatives & institutionalising them.

- Rule book based bureaucracy maintain status quo.
- Awareness (low) of citizens to demand.
- Citizens limit to work seeking attitute
- Slow pace government to enhance social accountability
- Corruption
- Selective demand from civil society

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

* Measures :

→ Training to government officials
→ Preparing draft from wide consultation
→ Periodic training to bureocracy
Ex. citizen charter in Andhra pradesh
→ Awareness to citizens.
Ex. Through people mode campaign.
→ Grievance redressal system of citizens.
→ Preparing the list of service delivery by concerned department & upload on departmental website.

It has potential to uphold Mysuru declaration regarding enhancement of service delivery.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. In view of the recent Parliamentary Standing Committee report, discuss the issues faced by the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) and suggest measures that can be adopted to strengthen it. **(150 words) 10**

एक संसदीय स्थायी समिति की हालिया रिपोर्ट को ध्यान में रखते हुए, राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग (NCST) द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले मुद्दों की विवेचना कीजिए और इसे मजबूत बनाने के लिए अपनाए जा सकने वाले उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Recently report of parliamentary standing committee stated NCST becomes dysfunctional since 2018.

Issues

- Low budgetary allocation
- Low manpower (As eligible norms set high)
- Rate of pendency regarding complaints at 50% since 2018
- High pendency on reports to submit in parliament.
- Have not been forth coming regarding acceptance / non acceptance of tribal claims

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

* Measures need to strengthen :-
  - Immediately feeling / providing man-power / vacancies
  - Committee under cabinet secretary & law commission to revive NCST.
  - Consultative mechanism.
  - Grievance redressal mechanism :- Timeline of 3 months.
  - Require feedbacks

Thus functional NCST meaning the promotion of interest of ~~NCS~~T's in developmental planning And we include them in real sense in inclusive growth of nation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. While the Mid-Day Meal scheme was aimed at fulfilling the nutritional needs of students, it is far behind in achieving this objective. Discuss. Also, suggest remedial measures in this context. (150 words) 10

यद्यपि मध्याह्न भोजन योजना का उद्देश्य छात्रों की पोषण संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करना था, किंतु इस उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने में यह काफी पीछे है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

According to NFHS 5 survey, children are more prone to anaemia. As well stunting & wasting not reduced as per target.

Reasons
- Lack of training to Anganwadi workers
- COVID-19 lockdown - back-lash to gain.
- Quality of food does not maintain.
- Transportation & logistical challenges in remote areas.
- Insufficient fund allocation to mid ~~ME~~ day meal.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ Diet more favoured to rice & wheat based rather than pulses & millets

Training to Angan wadi workers - Hygiene & sanitation

Food fortification (NITI Aayog)

Remedial measures → Localised procurement

Allocation of sufficient fund & resources

Inclusion of millets & pulses

Monitoring through children mothers @ MDM

Thus nutritional fulfillement of children is directly proportional to their health & education. Hence required utmost attention.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) remain critical for the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In this context, discuss the impediments in the fulfilment of SRHR in India. Also, mention the steps that can be taken in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

सतत विकास लक्ष्यों (SDGs) की प्राप्ति के लिए यौन एवं प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य और अधिकार (SRHR) महत्वपूर्ण हैं। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में SRHR की प्राप्ति में आने वाली बाधाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में उठाए जा सकने वाले कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

SDG 4 has content of sexual & reproductive health & rights. As well SDG-5 has content of gender equality

Impediments in SRHR

- Taboo against menstrual cycles
- Low use of contraceptives (More use for male)
- Availability of medical care in hinterlands
- Lack of sufficient nutrition during pregnancy
- Awareness & prohibits open discussion on sexual & reproductive rights.
- Illegal abortion for son meta preference

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Steps that can be taken :-

1) More promotion to use contraceptives
2) Nutritional requirement through POSHAN Abhiyaan & NFS Act.
3) Creating medical care at vicinity through concept like 'mobile hospital'
4) Promote discussion on sexual & reproductive rights in colleges, schools etc
5) Require strict enforcement against illegal abortion.

Thus SRHR can be remain critical to achieve SDGs. And will help to promote human capital in India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. State the functions of the United Nations Human Rights Council. Also, discuss the issues faced by the Council in the promotion and protection of human rights around the globe. (150 words) 10

संयुक्त राष्ट्र मानवाधिकार परिषद के कार्यों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, विश्व भर में मानवाधिकारों को बढ़ावा देने और उनके संरक्षण में परिषद द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले मुद्दों की विवेचना कीजिए।

UNHRC is intergovernmental body formed in 2006 by replacing UNCHR.

Functions of UNHRC

- Monitoring & supervision on Human right violation
- Periodic review on human rights.
- Use of research & expertise in arena of human rights
- Produce special reports on country specific regarding human rights
- Providing platform for deliberation on human rights

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Issues
- Cannot take suo motu actions
- Unable to curb representatives from human right violation country.
  Ex. Pakistan elected on UNHRC
- Countries act as per national interest, not in human rights interest.
- Only body for deliberations
- Act as toothless tiger :-
  Ex. No action taken against myanmar military regarding Rohingya

Despite issues, UNHRC acts as vital organisation for human rights adherance. As well acts as watchdog.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. West Asia is an important strategic region for India with profound geo-political and geo-economic significance. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**
अत्यधिक भू-राजनीतिक और भू-आर्थिक महत्व के कारण पश्चिम एशिया भारत के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण रणनीतिक क्षेत्र है। चर्चा कीजिए।

West Asia becomes a part of India's Extended Neighbourhood policy & look west policy.

* Significance :-

1) Geo political :-
Saudi, Israel backs India's claim regarding UNSC permanent membership.

2) Geo-economic :-
- After USA, UAE becomes 2nd destination to Indian exports
- Agriculture cooperation regarding irrigation management with Israel.
- Energy cooperation - for crude oil, gas from Saudi, Iran etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Strategic :-

- Acts as bridge to connect central Asia (INSTC, Ashgabat Agreement)
- Formation of middle Asia quad "F2U2" to counter chinese influence.
- Defence cooperation { Israel - defense procurement, Saudi - military exercise.

However, impediments like

- China's influence
- Pakistan restricts connectivity to central asia
- Islamphobia in India's (comment of political leaders)
- Protectionism in labour market having interest of Indian diaspora.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Disenfranchising prisoners desecrates a cherished value in a democracy i.e. 'right to vote', which should be guarded earnestly. Discuss in the light of The Representation of The People Act, 1951. **(250 words) 15**

कैदियों को मताधिकार से वंचित करना वस्तुतः लोकतंत्र के एक प्रशंसनीय मूल्य, अर्थात् "मतदान के अधिकार" का अपमान करना है, जिसकी गंभीरतापूर्वक रक्षा की जानी चाहिए। लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

Right to vote (Article is a constitutional right in India. But as per the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (RPA 1951), prisoners don't have right to cast vote.

Questions arise about their psychological condition (Unsound mind)

Chance to criminalization of politics (As populist manifesto might woo criminals)

Reasons

Borrowed from British in same way they denied voting rights to prisoners

Debate of rights vs morality

Additional expenditure regarding logistics.

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

① Issues regarding disenfranchising prisoners – Right to vote :-

1) Violate constitutional rights (Article 326)

2) Long list of undertrials, (innocent until proven guilty) denied rights.

3) Part of democracy, as democracy basis on
- of the people
- for the people
- By the people

4) These ~~reason~~ are one of the reason is becoming hurdles to prisoners reform.

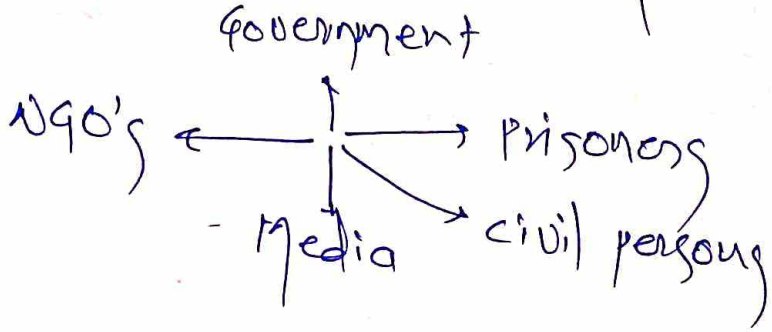
5) Their grievances sidelined in democratic process.

6) Many countries adopting to give right to vote to prisoners.
Ex: Norway, sweden etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Thus giving them rights meaning itself strengthening the democratic process and giving them opportunities to heard them.

- Need to setup expert committee under law commission.
- Multistakeholder mechanism



It empowered the prisoners to voice their concern & might give boost to addressing judicial pendency & promote prisoner reform.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. There are similarities and interactions between the affirmative action adopted by India and USA owing to similar historical injustices faced by their respective vulnerable groups. Discuss. (250 words) 15

भारत और यू. एस. ए. के सुभेद्य समूहों द्वारा सामना किए गए एकसमान ऐतिहासिक अन्याय के कारण, इनके द्वारा अपनाई गई सकारात्मक कार्रवाई के बीच समानताएं हैं और इनका एक-दूसरे पर प्रभाव पड़ा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India & USA shared a democratic values, which has basis in Indian constitution to vulnerable sections & in USA it on racial & vulnerable sections.

* India's affirmative action for their vulnerable groups :-

1) Article 330, 332 & 335 :-
Gives reservation to SC & ST on priority basis.
- In legislative assembly, parliament & certain government post.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Article 15, 16 :-

Gives right to women, backward sections in education & employment

3) Article 17 :-

Right against untouchability.

4) As well physical handicapped & older aged sections got priority in reservation

Ex. PM Vay Vandana Yojana, Indira Gandhi National Pension scheme.

* USA's affirmative action for their vulnerable groups :-

1) Historical injustice towards black people - recognised & got priority in every sphere.

Ex. OBAMA at presidential palace.

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Priorities to senior citizens and orphans in policy making.

3) Responding correct way to feminized movement by giving them right to vote.

Thus so far recognising historical injustice required self ~~ass~~ introspection, wisdom & courage. Further it enhances trust on administration and addressed inequality in correct way.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Objections to domicile-based reservation in private sector jobs on the grounds of constitutional equality and freedom are misplaced. Critically discuss. (250 words) 15

संवैधानिक समानता और स्वतंत्रता के आधार पर निजी क्षेत्रक की नौकरियों में अधिवास आधारित आरक्षण पर आपत्ति अनुचित है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently Haryana government passed a law, on basis of domicile based reservation in private sector - 75%.

Similar laws already passed
- Maharashtra 80%.
- Andhra Pradesh 70%.
- Madhya pradesh
- Tamil Nadu.

* Need for domicile based reservations
  - Giving priority to long standing demand on right to employment.
  - Gives filip to grievances of domestic sector.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ Help to categorised localisation in their vicinity

↳ Help to address agrarian distress, economic depression etc.

↳ Can help to address migration issue.

↳ Reduced stress on limited resources.

* Issues :-

→ Violate citizenship principle meaning based on union, not on state

→ Violate article 16.

→ Accentuate regionalism demand. Ex. Uon of soil movement.

→ Might harm economic integration of India

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Might industries compromised skill based labour force.

→ Harming the development of state (as investors does not favours)

→ Against the principle of meritocracy.

Thus here need of the hour is

- Skill training to residents
- Fixing criteria for residents
- Negate the parochialism feeling
- Empowerment of state to create jobs
- Consultation with industries & trade union required to addressed → labour issue

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. There have been arguments that sedition law is an attack on the very foundation of India's liberal democratic principles, as enshrined in the Constitution. Do you agree? **(250 words) 15**

ऐसा तर्क दिया जाता है कि राजद्रोह कानून भारत के उदार लोकतांत्रिक सिद्धांतों की नींव पर हमला है, जैसा कि संविधान में निहित हैं। क्या आप सहमत हैं?

Sedition (CrPC 124 A)

meaning a act which promotes enmity in different sections & act against integrity & harmony through
- words
- signs & symbols
- written form.

* Issues with sedition law :-
  - British & other 120+ countries repealed sedition law.
  - Violates Article 19 (freedom of speech & expression)
  - Politicisation utilisation to curb dissent opinions

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Colonial hangover
- Connotation of words (enmity, sovereignity etc) are vague & subjective.
- Low conviction rate (NCRB - 3% only)
- Unable to distinguish between free speech & hate speech.

Need of sedition law

- To preserve stability & dignity of country
- Might harm foreign relation (Ex. controversial comment on religion, gods)
- To maintain law & order
- Require for to conserve diversity & harmony (Ex. to curb on communal riots)
- To address secessionist demands (Ex. Nagaland)
- To preserve internal security & sovereignity

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Thus need of the laws is :-

- To distinguish between constructive criticism & overthrown government
- Establish committee under law commission.
- Proactive role of judiciary to ensure minimum use

Hence according to D.Y. Chandrachud :- "Dissent is the safety value of democracy." Need to promote them.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Despite Government e-Marketplace facing certain challenges, it has brought about a significant improvement in the procurement of goods and services by various government agencies. Discuss. (250 words) 15

गवर्नमेंट ई-मार्केटप्लेस द्वारा कुछ चुनौतियों का सामना करने के बावजूद, इन्होंने विभिन्न सरकारी एजेंसियों द्वारा वस्तुओं और सेवाओं की खरीद में महत्वपूर्ण सुधार किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

According to ministerial sources, government e marketplace becomes a significant to save 10% ~~co~~ procurement cost in last 5 years.

GeM is one stop online public procurement of goods and services.

Significance :-

1) Effective in cost saving.
   Ex. saves 10% procurement cost in 5 years.

2) Help to curb corruption, hence limits illegal purchase.

3) Gives boost to Atmanirbhar Bharat :- As domestic goods & service providers registered on GeM.

4) Entry of small traders & manufacturers :-
As criteria for local content, and MSME's made compulsory.

5) Introduce uniformity in purchasing or for public procurement.

6) Enhances departmental coordination in public procurement.

* Challenges :-

1) Has a multiple portal
→ Indian railways along with defense ministry has separate portals.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) Lack of compliance by several departments.

3) Local content requirement having cheap & good quality imports.

4) Small traders & MSME's (few) provider cheap quality material.

5) Lack of grievance redressal mechanism.

Thus GeM revolutionised public procurement system. It has domino effect on economic sector and administrative efficiency

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. A reformed system of recruitment, training and evaluation needs to be put in place to take forward the development of a highly efficient and accountable civil service. Discuss in the context of India. **(250 words) 15**

अत्यधिक कुशल और जवाबदेह सिविल सेवा के विकास को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए भर्ती, प्रशिक्षण और मूल्यांकन की एक संशोधित प्रणाली लागू करने की आवश्यकता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

In Indian constitution article 309 to 312 is the basis for civil service.

According to ARC report, civil services still follows traditional approach while dealing with modern problems.

* Issues in present civil service :-

→ According to Max weber :-
Trained for predetermined scenarios but unable to adapt new problems

→ Lack of periodic training. (once in lifetime)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Maintain status quo.
→ Zero innovation approach or follow rule based tick approach
→ Incentives based on seniority harms innovativeness.
→ Hujur mai haan culture follows.
→ Political interference

Need
- To match with evolved societal problems.
- Technological advancement
- Globalisation becomes faster
- To enforce accountability
- To provide people centric governance

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Steps taken by government

- Mission Karmayogi :- To adapt & accomodate modern problems with helps of digital tools
- Mission on National Capacity building of civil servant.
- iGOT platform :- online training to civil servants
- Perform or perish scheme (DoPT manual)

As Ataji said "governments might come & go (refers to changing parties in power) but need to preserve countries democratic institution". For these impartial civil service required

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Despite initiatives taken by the Indian government to achieve critical goals in the education sector, major interventions are required to tackle learning poverty as well as the persisting inequalities. Discuss. (250 words) 15

शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में महत्वपूर्ण लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा आरंभ की गई पहलों के बावजूद, लर्निंग पॉवर्टी (अधिगम निर्धनता) के साथ-साथ विद्यमान असमानताओं से निपटने के लिए बड़े हस्तक्षेपों की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

During COVID 19 lockdown India's learning poverty shoot up to 70%. These report also agreed by ASER survey of PRATHAM.

Learning poverty meaning children unable to read age specific text by 10 age.

Government initiatives

- Right to Education Act :- Free & compulsory education during 6-14 age
- NIPUN Bharat :- Pedagogical skills in numeracy by 2027
- SDG-4 :- Education for all
- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan :- To increase enrollment.

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

But current status
- Gross enrollement ratio stood at 80-85%
  - Boys - 80%
  - Girls - 73%
- 59% literacy among ST's compared to 73% literacy
- Learning poverty upto 70%
- Drop out ration increased during COVID-19.

Reasons
- COVID 19 lockdowns
- Mismatch in Teacher-pupil ratio
- Resource crunch impacts girls education
- Digital divide in online education
- Lack of teachers proficiency
- Rent seeking attitude of teachers
- Lack of infrastructure (UDISE+ - 40% government school does not have toilet facility)
- Dysfunctional NCST

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

* Required major intervention :-
  - Updation of periodic report / review.
  - Training to teachers in annually mode.
  - Accelerating digital education to enhance availability, accessibility to SC's & ST's.
  - Opening of schools - Solution to COVID 19.
  - Infrastructure building by enhancing fund & budgetary allocation. (NEP - 6% of GDP on education)
  - Vocational education made part of mainstream education.

"Education is a guiding light to transform person in real sense". Hence need to enhance

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. In light of the burgeoning burden of both communicable and non-communicable diseases, there is a need to revamp the public health surveillance system in India. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

संचारी और गैर-संचारी दोनों प्रकार के रोगों के बढ़ते बोझ के आलोक में, भारत में सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य निगरानी प्रणाली में सुधार की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

According to National health policy (NHP), India faced a double burden of disease in form of communicable & non communicable.

Current status

As per ICMR, 61% deaths occured due to communicable

As per ICMR, 68% in 2020 deaths occured due to non communicable (stroke, diabetes, cancer)

As per NFHS 5, anaemia in children & women are on rise

78% ST's has poor health indicators

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

* Need to revamp public health surveillance :-

1) Presence of zoonotic disease :-
(ICMR - 80% diseases - zoonotic)

2) Remind given by COVID 19 induced crisis. Ex. Kerala model.

3) For research, need to known source, to made vaccine fastly.

4) Inefficient health system caused more death.

5) Upholding article 21 (Right to life) with right to health.

6) Effective surveillance can limit disease in specific area. Ex. NIPAH curb in Kerala.

7) Help to policy formulation and decision making for authorities.

Steps required

- Coordinated response from several states
- Retraining to primary & secondary health system
- Need to implement 'one health policy' in reality
- Integrating laboratory systems with PHC's
- Faster & speedy reports from laboratory
- Infrastructure through provisioning of adequate medical equipments, buildings etc.
- Expenditure on research & development required increased.

According to National Health policy, required 3% of GDP expenditure on health system to make resilient ~~for~~ from future crisis.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. The repercussions of the ongoing economic crisis in Sri Lanka extend beyond its borders. Discuss with specific reference to India. Also, mention the steps that India has taken to assist Sri Lanka tide over the crisis.

(250 words) 15

श्रीलंका में जारी आर्थिक संकट का प्रभाव उसकी सीमाओं से परे भी पड़ रहा है। भारत के विशिष्ट संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, उन कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए जो भारत ने इस संकट से निपटने में श्रीलंका की सहायता के लिए उठाए हैं।

Recently huge protest rallies seen in sri lanka, caused by repercussions of ongoing economic crisis.

Reasons of economic crisis

- Overnight turn in organic policy
- Impact on tourism — Easter sunday attack & COVID-19 lockdown
- Despite BoP crisis, giving huge tax cuts
- Impact on remittances during COVID-19 lockdown

Repercussions

- Exodus of refugees in India.
- Instability in Indian ocean Region meaning way to outside influence.
- Strain on India's scarce resources
- Additional expenditure to India to restructure earlier loans
- Can harm India's investment & trade
- Backlash to Indian projects.
- Instability can be breeding ground for terrorism & extremism
- Can enhance chinese influence more than India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Steps by India

- Providing humanitarian assistance in form of food.
- Refuelling Srilankan aircrafts at Kerala facility
- Enhance line of credit by $1.2 bn
- Provides currency swap facility $300 mn
- Restructured earlier debt
- Appealed to international leading institutions to provide bail out package

India's intervention in Srilanka's economic crisis enhances India's image at international platform like "Friend in need is a friend indeed"

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. India is a reliable partner in the Indian Ocean Region and can take on the role of being the net security provider in the region. Discuss.
(250 words) 15

भारत हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में एक विश्वसनीय भागीदार है और इस क्षेत्र में निवल सुरक्षा प्रदाता होने की भूमिका निभा सकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

India's 80% trade by volume & 83% by value shipped through Indian Ocean region (IOR)

Transcontinental reach to Africa, Asia, South East Asia
Ex. Act east Project Mausam

Safe & Secure
Ex. SAGAR, Indian Ocean Naval Symposium.

Significance of IOR & initiatives of India.

~~Part~~ Trade & investment
Ex. Indo pacific forum for Island Corporation

Maritime Domain Awareness
Ex. Deployment of submarine.

To counter China by making like minded alliances – QUAD, ASEAN etc.

Hydrocarbon exploration

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

* challenges :-

→ Increase chinese influence.
Ex. string of pearls

→ Limited naval capacity.

→ Maritime domain awareness
Grey shipping, Black shipping → Additional requirement of submarine

→ Difficult to balance maritime border along with land border.

→ Lack of resources.

→ China's debt trap diplomacy, created instability in Indian ocean region.

→ Disparities in interest along partners
Ex. Indo pacific → For Aus - Economic, For India - Defence.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Steps required

- Issue based coalition
- Strengthening naval capacity
- Enhance trust through reliability
- Mixture of soft power & good will diplomacy Ex. vaccine diplomacy
- Military coopera-tion with other countries Ex. India-France
- Balancing maritime & continental capacity through additional resources

Thus free, open & inclusive IOR required where respecting territorial integrity, dispute settles peacefully & adhere to global norms & rule.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1836)

Name of Candidate	FARHAN JAMADAR		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1565657
Center	ORN	Date	31/08/22

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10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. The PM-AASHA scheme is aimed at improving procurement mechanism as well as ensuring remunerative prices for farmers. In this context, highlight the various components of the scheme and discuss the concerns associated with it. **(150 words) 10**

पीएम-आशा योजना का उद्देश्य खरीद तंत्र में सुधार के साथ-साथ किसानों के लिए लाभकारी मूल्य सुनिश्चित करना है। इस संदर्भ में, योजना के विभिन्न घटकों को रेखांकित कीजिए तथा इससे जुड़ी चिंताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

PM - Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyaan scheme, is to ensuring fair price for farmers and their farm produce.

Price Support scheme
- → Oilseeds.
- → Through FCI
- → with help of state agencies
- → Amt. reimbursed through state

Components

Price Deficiency Payment scheme → oilseeds + pulses
- ↳ Not involve physical procurement
- ↳ Only giving price difference between selling & MSP.

Pilot of private procurement & stockiest scheme
- → procurement through private agencies
- → Participation of private

* Concerns :-

→ Does not lead to formation of market infrastructure.

→ In long turn, scheme does not bring fruitful results.

→ Awareness low.

→ Best implemented in few states only other remained neglected. Ex. Punjab, Haryana etc.

→ Collusion between market officials and middlemen (Arahatta), promotes corruption.

Thus need of the hour is to restructured schemes and makes more participation from farming communities, through multistakeholder consultation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Explaining the concept of blended finance, discuss the role it can play in mobilizing capital for infrastructure development in developing countries like India.

(150 words) 10

मिश्रित वित्त की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों में अवसंरचना विकास हेतु पूंजी जुटाने में इसकी भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Blended finance term recently used by finance minister while presenting budget.

Blended finance meaning utilization of catalytic capital from public or philanthropic institution in private to achieve sustainable development.

Private players concern
- low return on money
- High risk in business
- Crunch of capital availability
- Lack of resources

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

* Mobilizing capital for infrastructure development :-

1) Utilization of private sector in healthcare sector :-

Ex. Reasearch missing in tropical disease like elephantiasis, Black ~~Aro~~ fever.

2) Preservation of environment :-

→ Afforestation through ~~for~~ private help to achieve nations committements

3) Education sector :-

→ Help to reach at hinterland, to hire skilled manpower.

4) Can bring best practices, while handling calamity like situation :-

Ex. White Army works during disaster

Thus innovativeness is the key to ensure prosperity of nation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Discuss the challenges faced in the revival and revamp of dry ports in India and state the measures that can be adopted in this regard.

(150 words) 10

भारत में शुष्क पत्तनों (ड्राई पोर्ट्स) के पुनरुद्धार और सुधार में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए तथा इस संबंध में अपनाए जाने वाले उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

According to PIB sources, about 25-30 dry ports in India.

Dry ports meaning the inland port, connected with multimodal network like sea, land and air

* Challenges to revive & revamp :-

→ Siltation of dry ports :-
- Ex. Hugali

→ Inadequate budgetary allocation

→ Thus impedes in launching revival projects.

→ High turnaround time.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Lack of infrastructure to support revival.
→ Fishing activities
→ Lack of resources.

* Measures :-
→ Increased budgetary allocation.
→ Single window clearance
→ Strengthen multimodal network
→ Pvt participation
→ Grievance redressal & dispute settlement system.
→ Curb illegal, unregulated & unreported fishing.

Thus reviving dry ports meaning take one step further in case of doing business, which constitute a mainstay of present policy making.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Monoculture is one of the major threats to ensuring food security and sustainability of Indian agriculture. Discuss. (150 words) 10
एकल कृषि (मोनोकल्चर) खाद्य सुरक्षा और भारतीय कृषि की संधारणीयता सुनिश्चित करने के समक्ष विद्यमान प्रमुख खतरों में से एक है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Monoculture in agriculture meaning the cultivation of one type of crop again & again.

Ex. Rice based system in Kerala, west bengal

* Issues with monoculture :-

1) Decreased fertility of land in long run

2) Food insecurity :-

As monoculture ~~ma~~ enhances susceptibility to pest and diseases.

Ex. Potato blight disease in western Europe.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Makes groundwater invisible :-
As promotion to more water intensive crops - overexploitation of groundwater.

4) Skewed nutrition :-
As nutritious food ~~like~~ from millets and pulses missed from food plates.

5) Harms climate resilience :-
As drought tolerant crops like millets not cultivated.

6) High risk and hazard to sustainable growth and development.

7) Impacts biodiversity of land & surrounding

Thus here crop diversification, crop rotation and resilience is the key to country monoculture from Indian farming.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. While highlighting the impact of single-use plastic on health and the environment, state the recent efforts taken by the government to curb plastic pollution in India. (150 words) 10

स्वास्थ्य और पर्यावरण पर एकल-उपयोग वाले प्लास्टिक के प्रभाव को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत में प्लास्टिक प्रदूषण को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में किए गए प्रयासों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Single use plastic (SUP) meaning the utilization of plastic in once in lifetime before disposed off.

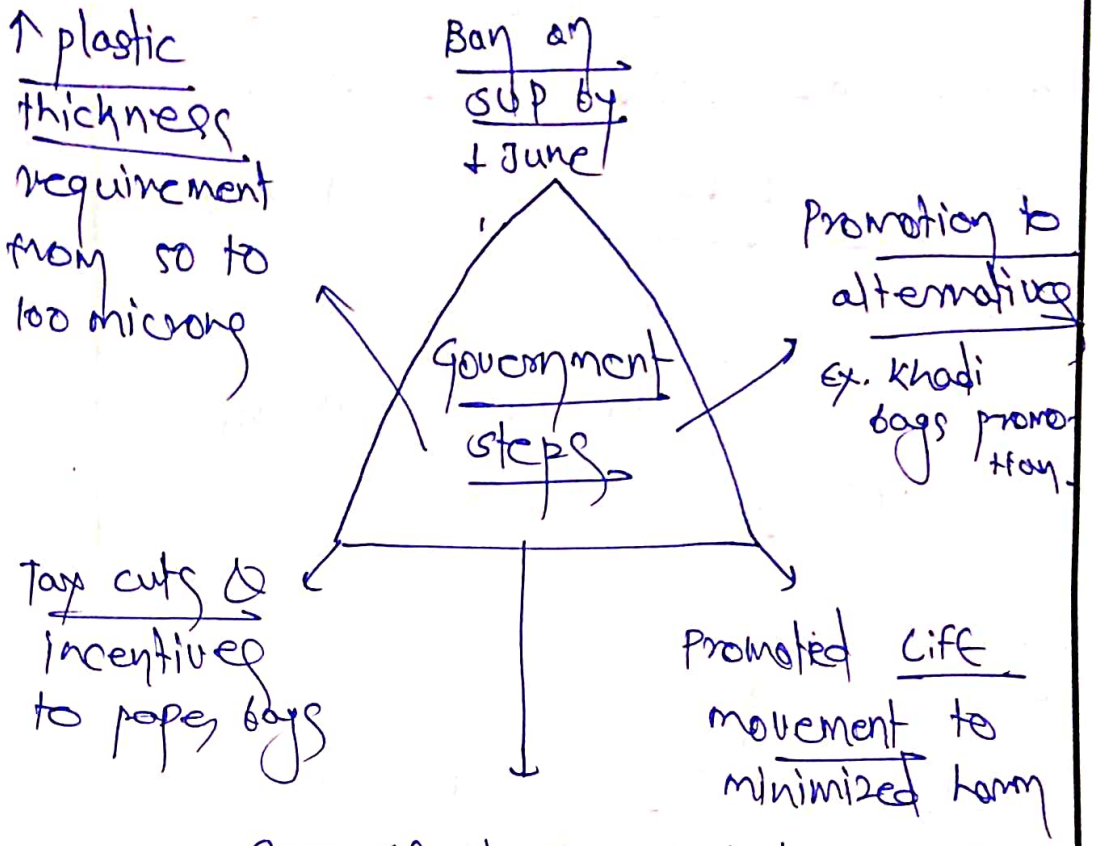
India bang SUP by June 1, 2022.

* Impacts :-
→ Long shelf life in environment (1000 yrs) makes collection difficult.
→ Can contaminated soil and water by releasing biochemicals.
→ Fragmented in microbeads, entered in food chain ~~of~~ and ultimately

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

in human body.

→ Impact the digestive system of animals.



Zero Effect Zero Defect scheme.

While seeing impact of ban by economically repercussion, need to take adequate measures.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Aapda Mitra – a force of volunteers from across India trained in disaster response – is becoming a game changer in the field of disaster management in the country. Elaborate. (150 words) 10
आपदा मित्र-आपदा प्रतिक्रिया हेतु प्रशिक्षित भारत भर के स्वयंसेवकों का एक बल-देश में आपदा प्रबंधन के क्षेत्र में एक गेम चेंजर के रूप में उभर रहा है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Recently NDMA launched a Aapda Mitra scheme, a force of volunteers from across India who are first responder to during disaster.

→ Aapda SAKHI :- Women volunteer

* Importance :-

→ Act as a 1st responder during calamatic situation.

→ Enhance preparedness of States as they know local situation well

→ Training to volunteers meaning availability of consistent force to deal with situation.

→ will Reduced the impact of havoc like situation

Don't write anything in the margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Enhances chance of community participation.

→ Help to spread awareness on calamities and also teaches community regarding what to do & what not to do

However, issues like quality of training modules, voluntary form of schemes, feasibility on ground are raised concerns.

But experiences while ~~del~~ dealing with disasters shows the importance of community participation. Thus helps to enhance integrated disaster response.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Why is the rise in lone wolf attacks considered as a serious challenge for security agencies around the world? Highlight the role of the internet in exacerbating such attacks. (150 words) 10

विश्व भर में लोन वुल्फ हमलों में वृद्धि को सुरक्षा एजेंसियों के लिए एक गंभीर चुनौती क्यों माना जाता है? ऐसे हमलों की वृद्धि में इंटरनेट की भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Recently attack on Salman Rushdie in U.S. raised the concern about ~~to~~ identification of lone wolf.

Thus lone wolf attacks meaning the killing or mass murder by individual entity without support of ~~a~~ non state actors or country, motivated by ideologies.

Challenges for security agencies

- Lone wolf mixed in general public like water added in milk.
- Traditionally intelligence agencies depend on interception calls/messages of source & receiver
- Difficult to identify radical person.

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Difficult to restrict sources, which contributed in brainwashing of person:

Directly connect with customers

Misuse
Ex. Account of LeT & others

Misinformation
Ex. Incident happen elsewhere, manipulated like happened in surrounding.

Social Networking sites become norm
Ex. Facebook in India has 338 mn users

Difficult to detect radical messages or frictioned with free speech

ROLE OF INTERNET

Thus need of the hour is to start deradicalisation programme, with support of community & it's leaders. so harmony will maintain in country.

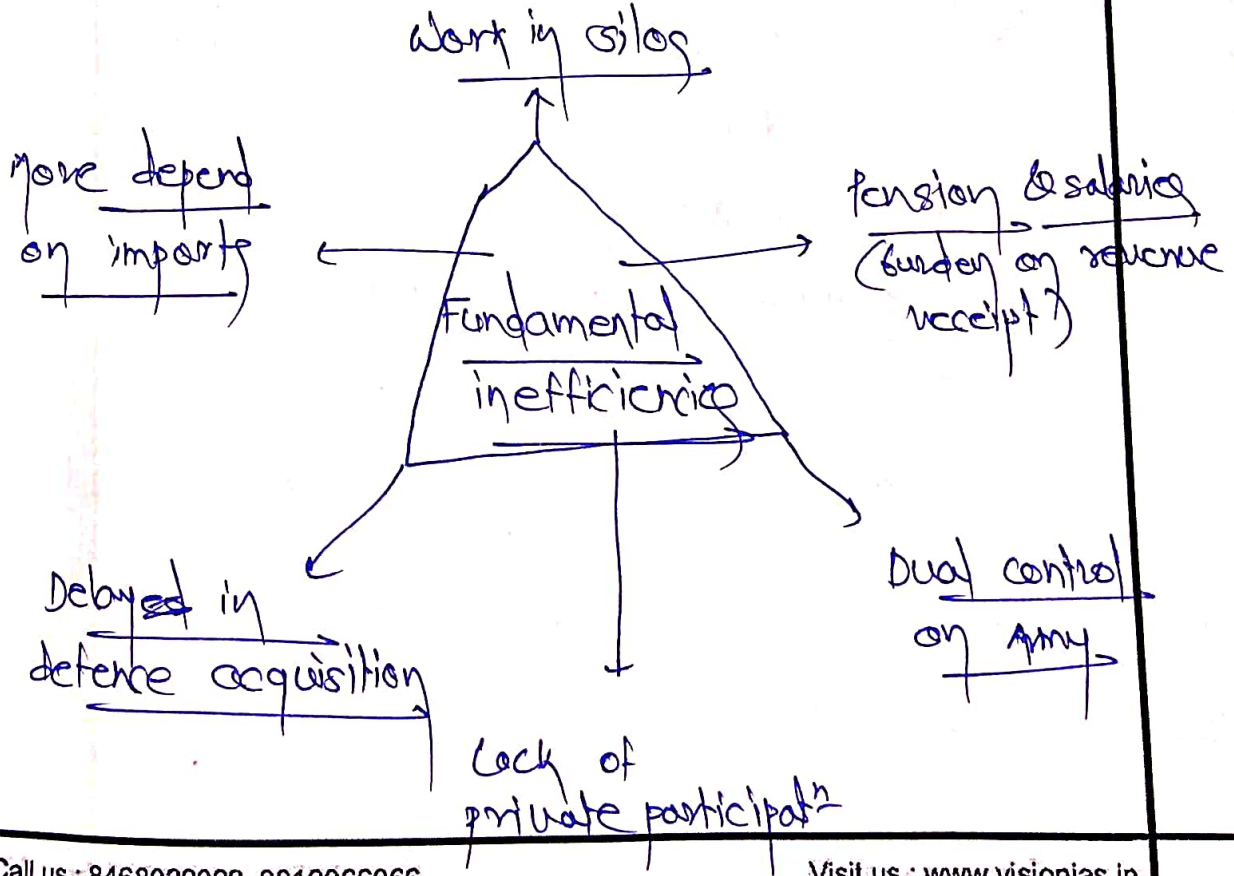
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. The fundamental inefficiencies embedded in our military structures and processes are now being addressed through a slew of defence reforms in the country. Discuss. (150 words) 10

हमारे सैन्य ढांचे और प्रक्रियाओं में अंतर्निहित मूलभूत अक्षमताओं को अब देश में विभिन्न रक्षा सुधारों के माध्यम से दूर किया जा रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently ~~in~~ while delivering speech, PM of India stated that India ~~moving~~ moved fast from biggest importer to exporter. As 21% exports rise seen.

Thus it addressed that, India keen on to eliminates impediments in defence reforms.



↑ Fast moving reforms :-

→ Defence Acquisition procedure :-
Keeps acquisition at faster pace.

→ Integrated theatre command :-
In Delhi & A&N and appointment of CDS.

→ 15th Finance commission :-
Non lapsable fund.

→ Private sector participation in defence
Ex. ANIC ARISE scheme, DISCS
to boost MSME & startup participation

→ ↓ Dual control :- lastly only remained on Assam Rifle.

→ Agnipath scheme :- To reduce burden on revenue receipts & make availability of consistent force.

Thus Galwan Stand off, Russia-Ukrain conflict, and changing global order shows a necessity for defence reforms.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. In light of the recent establishment of the WHO Global Centre for Traditional Medicine in India, discuss the advantages and challenges in mainstreaming traditional medicine in the country. (150 words) 10

हाल ही में, भारत में डब्ल्यू. एच. ओ. ग्लोबल सेंटर फॉर ट्रेडिशनल मेडिसिन की स्थापना के आलोक में, देश में पारंपरिक चिकित्सा को मुख्यधारा में लाने के लाभों और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently WHO build global centre for traditional medicine in Jamnagar, Gujarat.

This recognised India's role in Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, homeopathy etc.

Advantages :-

→ Trust deficit among public at large (rural)

→ ~~Concern~~ No side effects.

→ Treat diseases from it's roots

→ Mixture of allopathy & homeopathy gives fruitful result.

Eg. China,

→ skewed doctor patient ratio in rural area. (As preferred urban area most)

→ Large availability of homeopathy doctors.

Challenges

- Trust deficit
- Ghost/proxy doctors
- Suspicion about results
  - No intact research
- Not cured to all diseases
- Low effective compared to Allopathy
- Expensive & rare.
- Low opt out in ratio for traditional medicine.

Thus mixture of allopathy & homeopathy can give better results, as experienced in China.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Nano Urea Liquid has the potential to transform farming in India and across the world by improving productivity while reducing environmental pollution and input cost. Discuss. (150 words) 10

नैनो यूरिया लिक्विड में पर्यावरण प्रदूषण और इनपुट लागत को कम करने के साथ-साथ उत्पादकता में सुधार करके भारत और विश्व भर में कृषि कार्य को रूपांतरित करने की क्षमता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently IFFCO started a production of Nano urea liquid. It developed by Ramesh Ralia.

Advantages :-

→ Can help to address skewed NPK ratio which favours N most.

→ More efficient as gives more results compared to solid urea.

→ Cheap availability.

→ Improved plant nutrition at minute scale

→ Increased farmer incomes.

→ Help to restrict discharge ~~in~~ through ground water. Thus reduced pollution.

→ Intact biodiversity :-
As reduced number of fertilizer intake

→ Improves productivity.

Thus Nano urea liquid revolutionised ~~forming~~ fertilizer industry. As it reduced dependence on import and make urea available for industrial use along with agriculture use.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Discuss the domino effect of high crude oil prices on the Indian economy. Also, enumerate the measures that India can take in this context.

(250 words) 15

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था पर कच्चे तेल की ऊंची कीमतों के डोमिनो प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत द्वारा इस संदर्भ में अपनाए जा सकने वाले उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

India's major reason of fiscal deficit, is to finance crude oil requirement in domestic economic activity.

Domino effect meaning the minute change in one sector may related response in other sector.

* Domino effect on Indian economy :-

1) Inflation :-
- Crude oil impacted through imported inflation on Indian economy.

2) Fiscal deficit :-
- Largely impacted on balance sheet - negatively.

3) Impacts consumption :-

- Consumers are sensitive to prices.
- Thus high crude oil prices resulted in reduced consumption in automobile sector.

4) Import - Export :-

- Has direct impact on refineries export i.e. processed petroleum.

5) Aviation sector :-

- High tax on ATF fuel leads to increase in prices of tickets.

6) Electronic sector :-

FAME policies adoption is caused to reduce import dependence on crude oil.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Measures taken by India

- Reduction in custom duty by centre & VAT by state
- Adoption of FAME policies (promote EV's thro' tax cut)
- Blending of Ethanol 10% in petrol 20% in diesel
- Increased capacity of strategic petroleum reserve
- Purchasing cheap oil from Russia
- Release of petroleum reserved stock on American

Thus here diversification is the key to solve the problem of imported inflation & achieve self reliance

12. The consistent high operating ratio of the Indian Railways is indicative of its incapability to generate high operational surplus. Explain the reasons behind this trend. Also, highlight the remedial measures taken by the government in this regard. (250 words) 15

भारतीय रेलवे का लगातार उच्च परिचालन अनुपात उच्च परिचालन अधिशेष सृजित करने में असमर्थता का संकेत है। इस प्रवृत्ति हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों को स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपचारात्मक उपायों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Operating ratio of Indian Railways at 98%. It means railways invested ₹1.10, has revenue of ₹1. (CAG)

* Reasons behind high operating ratios:-

→ Cross subsidization :-
To passengers fares by compromising freight revenues.

→ Populist schemes :-
Neglected economic side (balance sheet) of railways

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Availability to all passengers turns into affordability thus low rates.

4) Undulating topography, landslides Hilly terrain impacted operating ration negatively.

5) More emphasised on coal energy

6) Outdated engines, compartments cost on huge exchequer through maintainance charge.

7) Corruption & low competition from private.

* Remedial measures

1) Merging railway budget with general budget.

2) Modernise :- Vande Bharat type trains.

3) Privatisation :- Ex. Tejas trains
As per NITI Aayog to increase competition

4) Strategic disinvestment :-

5) Reduce/removal cross subsidisation & given priority to freight rails.

6) Audit of IRCTC on digital platform To reduce corruption (privatised)

Railway has played important role in integration & logistical supply chain. Hence need to be modernised

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Micro food processing sector is the key driver of growth in the Indian economy as it encourages food processing innovation. In this context, state the challenges faced by the micro food processing sector and discuss how the recent initiatives taken by the government aim to address them.

(250 words) 15

सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्रक भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में संवृद्धि का प्रमुख चालक है क्योंकि यह खाद्य प्रसंस्करण नवाचार को प्रोत्साहित करता है। इस संदर्भ में, सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्रक द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए और चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में प्रारंभ की गई पहलों का उद्देश्य इनका समाधान करना है।

India has 90% unorganised sector which largely dominated by micro food processing sector.

Micro food processing → Reduced wastage → credit → Provides additional source of income → Boost local Economic activities

* Challenges :-

↳ Largely unorganised.

→ Investment :- due to inadequate scale, leads to crunch in investment.

→ Infrastructure :-
Lack of machineries, trained manpower etc.

→ Lack of strict enforcement :-
Ex. Honey adulteration (found by Germany regarding Indian products), rampant food poisoning.

→ Lack of innovation

→ Lack of subsidies

* Government initiatives :-

1) PM - Formalisation of micro enterprises :-
To tapped unorganised sector into

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

organised sector.

2) One district one product scheme:-
- To topped the potentials of regional clusters.

3) Part of Atmanirbhar Bharat.

4) considering in production linked incentives schemes.

Thus micro food processing sector played a key role in Indian economy. As potential to bring $10 bn investment by mid century.

14. Despite efforts by successive governments, equitable growth remains elusive and income inequality continues to persist in India. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

क्रमिक सरकारों के प्रयासों के बावजूद, न्यायसंगत विकास दुष्प्राप्य बना हुआ है और भारत में आय असमानता निरंतर बनी हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए।

According to NITI Aayog, Bihar, U.P., odisha has widespread poverty & backward compared to southern states.

As per oxfam report, top 10% has accrued 52% income level.

Thus these show despite efforts by successive governments, equitable growth remains elusive & income inequality continues to persist.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Reasons

- High population (UN- India surpass China by 2023) lead to demand supply mismatch
- Low manufacturing hub in UP, Bihar, Northeast states.
- Loose enforcement of law & order situation
- Brain drain impacted on innovation
- Lack of logistical supply chain in Northeast
- Double burden of communicable & non communicable curtailed poor's savings
- Corruption in subsidies & schemes. Ex. Rent seeking Attitude.
- Lack of social security to labourers
- LPG reforms 1991 impact inequality

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

⊙ Government steps

1) Equitable growth :-

→ Special economic zones in backward sector

→ ~~In~~ Multimodal logistical park in Aaskan

→ Expand railways network in Northeast (1st time connected Manipur)

→ PM GATI SHAKTI.

2) Income Inequality :-

→ Ayushman Bharat scheme (Health) Reduced burden on poors savings.

→ Social security schemes to ~~a~~ unorganised sector.

→ Digital education to increase skilling.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Stating the factors that determine the employment situation of an economy in the long-term, discuss the measures that are needed for India to address its unemployment problem. (250 words) 15

किसी अर्थव्यवस्था की दीर्घावधि में रोजगार की स्थिति को निर्धारित करने वाले कारकों का उल्लेख करते हुए, उन उपायों की विवेचना कीजिए जो भारत में बेरोजगारी की समस्या के समाधान हेतु आवश्यक हैं।

According to PLFS survey, unemployment rate in rural area at 8.3% and in urban area at 6.3%.

Thus unemployment rate = $\frac{\text{Unemployed person}}{\text{Total labour force}} \times 100$

* Factors to determine employment situation of an economy in long term :-

1) Manufacturing base :-

Labour intensive industries

Ex. Jute industry, Assembling etc.

2) Education level :-
Vocational education directly impact on employment status

3) Skilling of manpower :-
Thus relevant skills as per industry requirement.

4) Government policies :-
To create decent jobs.
Ex. National Employment policy.

5) Infrastructure & logistical growth

6) Availability of land & electricity.

* Measures to address :-

1) education :-
curriculum must consulted with industry academia,

2) Vocational training :-
To trained labour workforce

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) National Employment policy :-
To create decent jobs and addressing priorities of government.

4) Favourable terms to attract FDI.
Thus increased investment.

5) Promotion to labour intensive sectors :-
Leather industries, jute industries etc.

6) Promotion to make in India ultimately leads to self reliance
Ex. manufacturing of solar panels in India.

7) Decentralised industrial growth :-
To prevent migration & brain drain.

The employment situation in any country directly leads to prosperity of nation. They require utmost priority.

16. In view of the rapidly increasing socio-economic damage caused by disasters, integrating Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into development planning requires an effective stakeholder engagement mechanism. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

आपदाओं के कारण तेजी से बढ़ रही सामाजिक-आर्थिक क्षति को देखते हुए, आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण (DRR) को विकास योजनाओं में एकीकृत करने के लिए एक प्रभावी हितधारक जुड़ाव तंत्र की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

According to NDMA report, every year 80% land affected due to calamities.

* socio economic damage :-
  - → Threat to social cohesion.
  - → Increased illegitimate activities after disaster
    Ex. Nepal - ↑ trafficking.
  - → Hap additional burden of peoples savings.
  - → Poverty & unhygienic condition spread rapidly.
  - → Might increased illiteracy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Pillars of DRR in developmental planning

- Institutional framework
- Community participation
- Capacity Building
- Accountability
- Structural framework
- Awareness

* Effective engagement of Stakeholders

1) Community
- known local conditions
- Active participation help to mitigate impacts
- Training to community help in DRR.

2) NGO's
- Ex. white Army provides training to community
- Survey & reports hence

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

provide best inputs.

3) Administration
- created awareness through seminars, conferences
- provides adequate infrastructure building to counter calamities
- gives best inputs at time of disaster struck

Thus effective stakeholder ~~Ne~~ engagement meaning the reduced impact at time of disaster struck, can help to reduced burden on government exchequer, makes easy rehabilitation measures etc.

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Provide an account of the existing carbon trading mechanisms in India. Also, discuss the significance of an efficient carbon trading market in the country and state the challenges that currently exist. (250 words) 15

भारत में मौजूदा कार्बन व्यापार तंत्र का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, देश में एक कुशल कार्बन व्यापार बाजार के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए और वर्तमान समय में विद्यमान चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

According to UNFCCC, India become largest earning through the carbon trading mechanisms, after china.

As per capital emission in India low compared to western countries.

Mechanisms
- Cap & trade
- Clean development Mechanisms
- Renewable energy certificates.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Trading on multi commodity exchange.

* Significance of efficient carbon trading market :-

→ According to deloitte, 17% ~~top~~ revenue earned through carbon trading.

→ Faster implementation

→ Reduced complexities for industries as Uniform carbon market.
Ex. Different parameters presence.

→ Can give uniform calculation parameter/ criteria.

→ Can help to attract world's carbon market, thus increased investment.

→ Ease of doing business.

→ Adherance to environmental norms.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges in carbon trading market

- Different parameters country specific
- Uniform standards
- Weak central authority to enforce.
- Unsustainable development
- Unable to curb emissions
- Developed countries adopt trading between Annex I countries
- Carbon tax to negate the carbon trading.

Thus need of the hour is to build uniform carbon trading market.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. The menace of drug trafficking in India has been on a rise due to a mix of factors, both internal and external. Discuss. Also, state the challenges posed by drug trafficking to India's national security. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में ड्रग ट्रैफिकिंग का खतरा आंतरिक और बाह्य दोनों कारकों के समन्वय के कारण बढ़ रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के समक्ष ड्रग ट्रैफिकिंग से उत्पन्न चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

According to Narcotics Bureau report, 80% world trade in drugs happens through India.

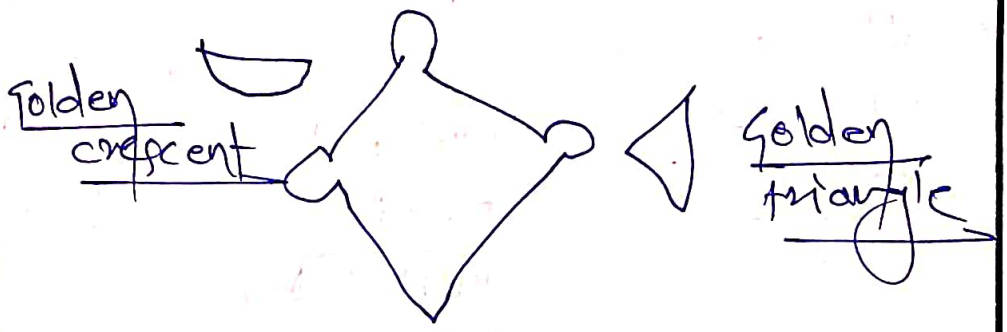


Fig. India's sandwiched between Golden crescent & golden triangle.

* ~~Int~~ External factors :-
  - → Role of non state actors
  - → Sandwiched between golden crescent & golden traingle.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Porous borders

→ India's strategic location in Indian ocean accelerated to connect continents.

* Internal factors :-

→ Weak enforcement agency.

→ Corruption

→ Low awareness and prejudice related to adult feeling.

→ Inadequate safety on border.

* Challenges to national security :-

→ Disillusion of young population : Impacted on family relationship and work relationship.

→ Demographic dividend turn into demographic disaster.

Don't write anything this margin (area meant for examiner's)

→ Used to finance terrorist activities

→ Reversed gain in wildlife rehabilitation.

→ Availability of funds huge as they might influence local government policy making.

→ Prevalence of contaminated disease through injectable drugs.

→ Hampers balancing budgetary allocation, as law & order consumes more.

Thus using celebrities, awareness generation, rehabilitation measures and strengthening enforcement agency is way forward.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)

19. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands' strategic significance in the Indian Ocean region (IOR) has been underplayed by India's policy of 'masterly inactivity and benign neglect'. Critically discuss. (250 words) 15

हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र (IOR) में अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह के रणनीतिक महत्व को भारत की 'कुशल अकर्मण्यता और सौम्य उपेक्षा' की नीति के तहत कम करके आंका गया है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Last year, Ministry of Home affairs, planned to build island infrastructure in Andman & Nicobar island for utilisation strategically.

* Reasons for masterly inactivity & benign neglect :-

→ Environmental concern :-
Ex. Can impact olive Ridley Turtles hatchlings.

→ Policies towards indigenous tribals :-
To protect sentinelese, andmanese

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

to tribals etc.

→ Lack of resources.

→ Inadequate capabilities of Navy's army's & airforce to build relevant infrastructure

→ Hot neighbours :-
Issue of J and K, china's adversaries in Ladakh, Arunachal compelled to take large allocation of budgets.

* Strategic significance :-

→ 40% trade (maritime) passed through Andaman & Nicobar.

→ Access to key lock point :-
Ex. Nearer to Malacca strait

→ Can help to counter chinese string of pearls policy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ To counter piracy
→ Key to played India's traditional role as net security provider in Indian ocean region.
→ Maritime domain awareness
→ Help to neutralise safe heaven of drug traffickers in A&N.

Recently India build first integrated theatre command in Andaman & Nicobar. Thus by protecting environment & tribal within sphere of defence modernisation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. India has recently commissioned the world's first large International Liquid-Mirror Telescope (ILMT). How will the newly commissioned telescope aid in India's astronomical observations and research? **(250 words) 15**

हाल ही में, भारत ने विश्व का पहला विशाल इंटरनेशनल लिक्विड-मिरर टेलीस्कोप (ILMT) स्थापित किया है। यह नवनिर्मित टेलीस्कोप खगोलीय पर्यवेक्षणों और अनुसंधान में भारत की किस प्रकार सहायता करेगा?

Recently, India commissioned the world's large international Liquid Mirror Telescope (ILMT) at Devasthal, owned by ARIES.

ILMT features
- Stationary, as other telescope are moving.
- Can track any movement from super nova explosion to space debris.
- Has been high range compared to older telescopes
- Enhance coordinated work with Devasthal optical telescope.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(iv) Significance :

→ Track supernovae explosions, astronomical observation, space debris, stellar explosions etc. They has a wider range.

→ Facilitated research swiftly as it stand stationary.

→ Can connected with computational tools like artificial intelligence, internet of things, thus enhance predictability of a.

→ Enhance predictability of astronomical observation and can helped in track regular patterns of astronomy.

→ Enhance participation of international community. Thus

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

will help to generate revenue.

→ Making facility available in India, thus restricts migration and brain drain in long term.

Thus newly commissioned large ~~Mirror~~ liquid mirror Telescope (LMT) will help/aid in India's astronomical observation and research.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2089)

Name of Candidate	Farhan Irfan Jamadar.		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	1365659.
Center	Delhi	Date	01/09/2023

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH.**
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. With the elephant being a vital part of the Buddhist faith, it was widely represented in its sculptures as well. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Gautama Buddha founded the Religion 'Buddhism' in 6th CE BC. He gave 'Eight fold path' & 'Tiratna' principles for upliftment of society.

Elephant being Vital Part – widely represented sculpture

1) Mauryan Art:
↳ In monolithic pillar, Capital of elephant is found.

2) In Cave architecture
↳ of Ajanta & Ellora.
(a) In Jataka stories, because it came in Buddha's mother's dream

3) In Mural paintings:
↳ as bodhisatva's incarnation of buddha as elephant.

4) Sculptures of Buddhist arts
↳ On toranas of stupas has elephant figurines
↳ Elephanta Caves in Mumbai
↳ depicts the Valour through elephant.

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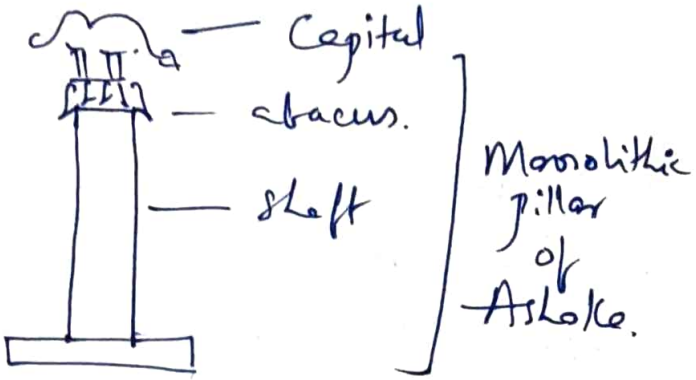

Today's Relevance

① Constitutional assembly logo was Elephant

② Indian Heritage animal.
↳ symbol of Pride

'Indian Rich Heritage' is contribution of various religious & social groups, which must be preserved as given in Art 51 and Panch Pran strategy

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. India's war of independence was won by the efforts and sacrifices of different sections of the society. In this context, discuss the contributions made by tribal women in the national freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

India got independence in 1947, but the sacrifices started in pockets of various regions led by tribal uprising, peasant revolts and civil & military uprisings.

War of independence · by different sections of society

1) Peasants Movements: Due to agrarian distress, famine & rigourous taxation & policies.
   Ex Sanyasi revolt, Indigo revolt

2) Tribal upsurges: Due to alienation & acquisition of land & forest, forest laws and Missionary actions
   Ex Santhal revolt, Munda revolt
   Kol uprising, Khasi revolt

3) Students: Took revolutionary activies. & underground works
   Ex Boycott movement, Manjiri sena. etc

4) Women: Supported various movements

5) Muslims: Joined every movement
   Ex Fakir rebellion.

6) Journalists & lawyers: Through awareness campaigns, press, newspapers.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Contribution of Tribal Women

1) Supported Boycott movement
   ↳ Destruction of British rails & roads
   (Ex) Khasi - Jantia tribal women's role

2) Leading the revolt: gave direction and made sacrifices
   (Ex) Rani Gaidinliu - Naga hills for liberation of tribal area.

3) For Tribal rights in forest area: Like collecting minor forest produce, shifting cultivation & stop exploitation from outsiders
   (Ex) Rani of Gond region.

4) Supported the revolts of Tribes and Indian national movement in Non Cooperation, Civil disobedience & Quit India movement
   (Ex) In Jharkhand & Chattisgarh region - Women's of Chotanagpur region.

To honour the contribution from 'Tribal people' in National movement 'Janjatiya Gaurav Divas' has been celebrated.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Bring out the key principles underlying Rabindranath Tagore's vision of nationalism during the Indian freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

'Rabindra Nath Tagore' was the Nobel Laureate and through his works of literature & participation contributed to National movement.

Rabindranath Tagore's Vision of nationalism

① the upheld Unity of whole Nation:
↳ He gave anthem 'Jan Ghana Mana' to unify people from all over India

② Upheld Social Justice and development of all, and feeling of Patriotism.
↳ His song 'Amar sonar Bangla' during partition of Bengal.

③ Fraternity and Brotherhood for nationalism
↳ Tieing Rakhi on each other's hand

④ Upheld for a Nation - free from exploitation of Women & integrity as well dignity being upheld.
↳ His book Geetanjali and his stories depicts equal participation of women for nation building

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(5) A nation free from Colonial mindset
↳ upheld 'Aatma Shakti' ie Self help for Unity in Nation & independent thinking

(6) A nation without fear: walk with pride.
↳ Opened schools - at Shanti Niketan for Nation building with young mind - capacity building.

(7) Through his poems, Literature and songs
↳ Motivated & fill courage for Nation's cause

(8) To not bow against alien rule:
↳ Renounced Knighthood during Jallianwala bagh tragedy
↳ Not support any immoral act & follow right path - for strong Nation foundation.

Rabindra Nath Tagore not only wanted 'political freedom' from alien rule but also 'spiritual & ideological' freedom.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. The combination of internal pulls coupled with external pressure as well as colonial resistance prompted the European powers to relinquish their claim over colonies. Elaborate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

The colonial conquests which started during 15th CE by many travellers exploring India and America, and then colonizing these places for nearly for 2 CE.

Combination - promted to relinquish claim

① Internal pulls:

- Financial constraints - as resources used for many wars (World war II)
- Domestic politics: Labour government supporting liberation of colonies.
- People's support - for democracy in colonies - due to press.
  - Ex) Times of London - newspaper agitating for de-colonialism.

② External pressure:

- After World war II, the nations like America, France - pressurizing Britain to give democracy to colonies.
- Criticism by world community and United Nation formation.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Colonial resistance:

- Mass movement in India South Africa & Indonesia.
- Boycott and civil disobedience to government – and made the rules impossible to rule
  - (Ex) Military Mutiny., Civil rights movement for Liberation.
- In built pressure from various Colonies & their collaboration
  - (Ex) Mahatma Gandhi supporting Africa's Cause.

end World War II — 1945 ⟵ process of decolonisation ⟶ 1980

in India, Pakistan, African Nations, Latin America, Indonesia & Indian ocean Islands.

After WW II – the process of decolonisation upsurged.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Identifying the growth drivers of aquaculture in India, discuss the associated issues. (Answer in 150 words) 10

With the rising efforts for 'Blue economy' supported by 'Blue revolution' Aquaculture is gaining prominence. Aquaculture is cultivation of fishes, crabs, prawns, molluscs, etc

Growth drivers of aquaculture

1) Large Coast Line of India.
↳ as we have 5712 km of Coastline + nearby areas for cultivation

2) Availability of ponds, lakes for Inland cultivation : Ex Caged cultivation.

3) Use of technology + emerging trends like Hydroponics, Aquaponics
ie hybrid cultivation of fishes + plant

4) Support from state : subsidies, incentives for capital investment, storage and processing, Export support scheme
Ex PM Matsya Sampada Yojana
Kisan Credit Cards.

5) Demand + Market for blue economy is rising. Ex Ready made foods. etc

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6) High Demographic divident
↳ More individual taking up this occupation

Associated Issues

① Perishability: Due to short shelf life huge loss to the producer.

② Less products are been processed
↳ Low growth of food processing industries.

③ Full remuneration is not ensured
↳ Middle man profits.

④ Lack of cold storage & transport facilities
↳ Loss due to transport system.

⑤ Exporting Issues: due to sanitary & phytosanitary issues.

⑥ Lack of Capital & Investment in modern technology – and lack of skills to operate it.

Steps Taken
① Extension Services: by Sagar Mitra
② Incentives for capital expenditure.
③ Toll free help line number.
④ Re skilling & Up skilling & boost to food processing sector.

'Neel Kranti' ie Blue revolution 2.0 is right step

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. While critical minerals are driving the clean energy transition, they bring new vulnerabilities with regard to energy security. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Ministry of Mines has released First ever Critical mineral list of India. Due to clean energy significance.

Critical minerals - driving clean energy transition

① It helps in development of electric vehicles and batteries
→ So reduces air pollution & decrease CO_2 emissions and green house gases
Ex Lithium minerals

② To develop nuclear energy
→ Where pollution & demand for fossil fuel can be curtailed.
→ To reduce non renewable sources
Ex Thorium, plutonium.

③ To reduce carbon footprint, and least environmental damages
→ As critical minerals release less water pollutants, ensure safe marine region.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

[Bring new vulnerabilities]

① High rate of explosion
  (Ex) Lithium batteries - explode

② Limited availability - exploitation of countries which doesn't have
  → creates regional disparities
  (Ex) China's monopoly.

③ Limited technology and Infrastructure
  → Research & development are least

④ Financial Constraints
  → Require huge resources for development

⑤ Environmental consequences
  → Mining related problem
  → Explosion of nuclear power plant

⑥ Generation of E-waste

Responsible use of minerals should be ensure through Responsible Consumption & awareness

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

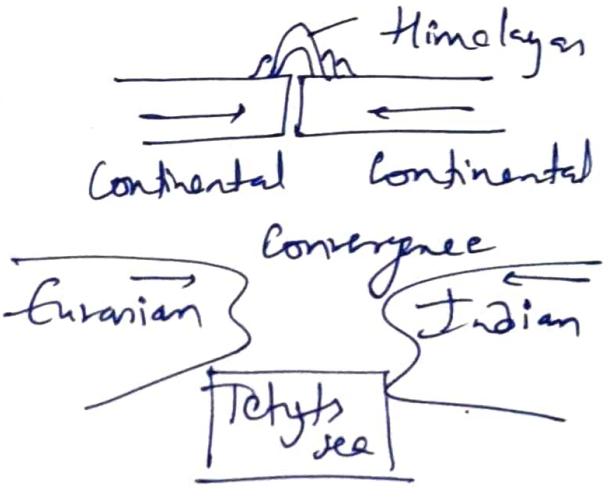
7. How does the theory of plate tectonics help in explaining the differences in the formation of the Himalayas and Andes mountains? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Plate tectonics theory is given by 'Morgan' and 'Mc Kenzie' which explained the Mantle plume phenomena

Formation of Himalayas:

Eurasian plate and Indian plate converged.

Due to convergence of two continental plate the soft sediments upsurged in between gave rise to Himalayas.



These plates are still rising due to continuous collission still happening between two plates.

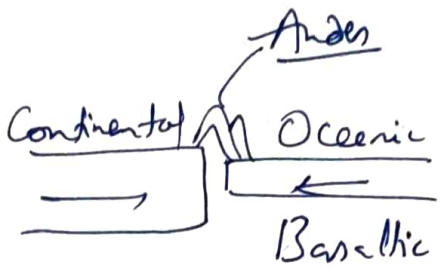
Ie 10cm rise in height Himalayas each year.

Two major continental plate are collided in → Formation of Himalayas

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

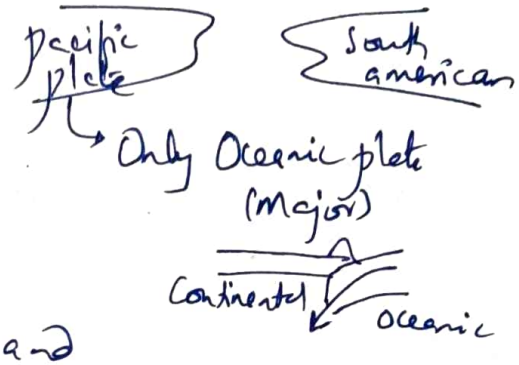
Formation of Andes

Pacific plate and South American plated collided to form Andes mountains.



Here as oceanic plate is less dense than continental plate it subjugated beneath the continental plate and soft sediments, lava emerged out to form Andes mountains.

Convergence



Differences

Himalayas	Andes
Continental - ~~Oceanic~~ Continental Convergence	Continental - Oceanic Convergence
Tethys sea is present in b/w	No such existence of any water body.

Plate tectonics provides scope for 'geomorphological and hydrological study of earth' and learn about Earth inner core.

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8. Critical issues surrounding the condition of groundwater in India need overarching solutions for a water-secure future. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

India is the world's largest ground water extraction nation.

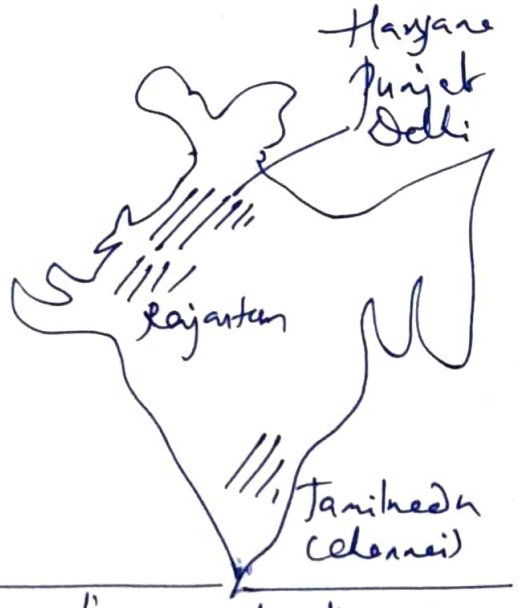
Issues surrounding condition of groundwater

① For the agriculture and irrigation in Green revolution affected regions

② Rising population
↳ As India become most populous

③ Climate change
↳ vagaries of monsoon

④ Water scarcity
↳ Water Crisis
due to pollution, water, no recycling etc.



Large extraction in India - Region.

Solutions ~~Short term~~: **Short term**

① Rain Water harvesting:
ie Catch the Rain campaign.
Like Jal Shakti Abiyaan
→ Every house upgraded with infrastructure

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② Promote Afforestation: (long term)
↳ with tree species - according to climatic zone & trees with water holding capacity

③ Avoid concretization of land
↳ to enhance ground water ~~research~~ recharge of acquifier

④ To build SMART cities, green cities
↳ with blue green infrastructures like ponds, ~~urban~~ urban forestry through (Miyawaki techniques)
(a) Sponge cities.

⑤ Promote Circular Economy
To reuse, recycle water.

⑥ Promote sustainable agriculture:
↳ Per drop more crop,
sprinkle irrigation technique
↳ from Israel

⑦ Life Mission and Awareness among Masses
↳ To understand grave situation through podcast, Nukkad natakas etc.

To uphold the SDG-14 and sustainable, efficient and effective utilization of water should be ensured.

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9. A large proportion of India's population is expected to live in cities by 2050. In this context, discuss the need for urban green spaces in creating inclusive, resilient, and sustainable cities in the country. (Answer in 150 words) 10

In April 2023, India has become most populous country of the world. India hosts 17% of global population and 2.4% land area, and 5% of world's water resource.

Need for Urban green Space

Inclusiveness:

- Shelter for all - housing facilities with basic amenities: Sanitation, drinking water, food etc.
- No slum proliferation & right to live with dignity and equality

Resilient:

- Due to increase in heat waves, Urban heat islands, flash floods and flash droughts.
- Increase climate change impacts like rising sea level
  (Ex) Coastal Cities - Mumbai, Chennai

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Sustainable Cities:

- High waste generation and sewage production
- For easy movement, without pollution and healthy environment
- To balance development and environmental progress.

What can be done:

1. SMART Cities Mission
   - With adequate housing through Urban planning
   - (Ex) PM Awas Yojana
2. To reduce impacts by afforestation
   Nagar Van scheme.
   - Urban forestry techniques
3. Use of technology – for safe, secure & crime free region
   - (Ex) Alarm Bells in Buses.
     Smart stations.

Sustainable production and Consumption is need of hour as given in SDG-11

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10. India's secular approach has remained that of a 'principled distance' and not of 'equi-distance'. Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Indian secularism is positive concept, where few intervention is permitted. Secularism is religion withdrawing from social and political life of individual.

India's approach of 'principled distance'

- This concept is given by Rajnish Kothari
- Lesser need for greater cause state intervene in religious matter. and not equally in all religion.
  - Ex Hindu Code bill. 1954
- A minimum distance from each religion according to time, space and demand.
  - Ex Triple Talaq bill 2019.

Not of 'equi distance':

- Not all provisions are enforced on all religion
  - Ex Turban wearing permitted for Sikh religion

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and 'Hijab Controversy'
└ as it is not essential practise

↳ To uphold cultural diversity
↳ Not disturbing Tribal affairs and their religious matters.

↳ Some secular institution established
(a) Hindu temple under state control while other are free.

Secularism is upheld in Constitutional morals, in preamble and Fundamental rights, to ensure - Unity without Uniformity and Diversity without fragmentation.

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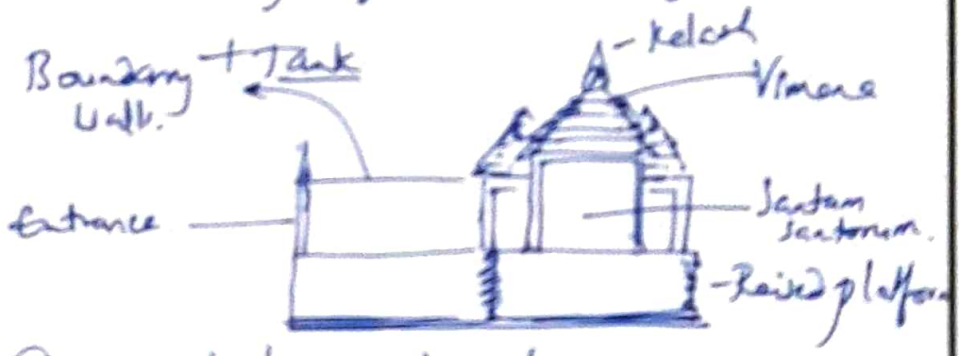
11. A major phase in temple architecture in India is associated with the Hoysala dynasty from the 11th to 14th centuries A.D. Illustrate with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Hoysala dynasty's Architecture is 'Vesara style' ie hybrid of Nagara and Dravidian temple architecture. Hoysala dynasty was founded by 'Sala' in Southern region

Temple architecture of Hoysala

① Amalgated both Nagara & Dravidian style.
- → Boundary walls from Dravidian
  Vimana from Dravidian
- → Raised platform from Nagara style



ⓐ Hoysaleshwara temple

② Stellate plan of platform
Star ~~spa~~ shaped design: ☆
with sculpture & carving

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(3) Mandapa is connecting passage between entry gate to sanctum
→ Has Vimana on it.

(Ex) ~~Aiva~~ Temples at Belur and Halebidu.

(4) Pyramid shaped Vimana
→ with each step the width & length is decreasing and stepped pattern.

(5) Fine carvings in temples
→ made of granite.

(Ex) Temples of Somanathpura. and pattadkal

(6) Entrance- have vehicle of principal deity: Mostly Nandi- Bull is placed before Entrance of temple.

(7) Doorways are guarded by Dwarpals and Mother goddess or Ganga & Yamuna River figures

(8) presence of water tank
→ to maintain cleanliness in area (Ex) Chennakesava Temple of pattadkal

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(9) Pradakshina Patha or Giralar Ambulatory pathway : around Sanctum santorum.
↳ Mostly all Hoysala temples.

Recently temples of 'Belur, Halebidu & pattadkal' conditions were deteriorating. so Government took these steps

(1) Adopt a Heritage site.
(2) UNESCO's world Heritage site - preservation through Archeological Survey of India
(3) Schemes like : HRIDAY scheme.
↳ PRASAD scheme
(4) Tourism Circuits - are promoted.
(5) Awareness among people through Websites - 'Dekho apna desh'
And upholding Fundamental Duties. to protect & preserve rich heritage of India.
(6) For Tourism from Foreigners: 'Incredible India' strategy.

'Temple Architecture' give socio, economic & political history of that time, so should be protected & preserved.

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12. Accounts of Greek historians provide valuable insights into the social and economic conditions in ancient India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Historian's Account give valuable information about the society of the historical times, about Rulers, common people and economic market. Foreigners from Greek, Africa, china, Middle east came to India gave accounts on various notes.

Greek historians provided Valuable insights

Social Conditions:

① The way society was divided into Caste and class.
   ⓐ Preference of Varna system ruling class & ruled class.

② Kind of Family, marriage and domestic relations
   ⓐ Endogamous marriage, slave system, adoption.

③ Emergence of Religion & people's faith in various religion.
   ⓐ 'Megathenes' explained about Buddhist ideas. in Book 'India' and kind of worship & Sacrifices

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(4) Development of Medical studies and Health related aspects
↳ About ayurveda & disease curing ailments

(5) Administration carried out by rulers
(Ex) Megasthenes - explained the rule of Chandragupta Maurya.
↳ Also 7 Committees for political functioning

(6) Prevalence of social issues: & status of women
(Ex) Slavery. Women exploitation, Domestic voilence & Crimes in travelling

(7) Kind of Education system
(Ex) Gurukul system, Universities like Taxila & Nalanda.

Economic conditions:

(1) Type of Economy: Like a grarian economy. Prevalence of trade. & various kinds of occupation.
(Ex) Formation of guilds. of various goldsmiths, perfumers etc

(2) Taxation System:
↳ As done by State
(Ex) Megasthenes recorded 1/4th to 1/3rd produce as collected as tax.

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③ Kind of Market System
↳ Rules & Regulations to be followed, and free market and control of state on market

④ About Trade, communication and transport system - for movement of goods
(Ex) Central Haats, Bazars in main city, Caravan,

⑤ About Trade, import & export regulation
↳ Records made of 'check post' and identification seals.

⑥ Prevelance of coins, weights, etc
↳ For exchange of goods & measurements.

⑦ Different kinds of professions
(Ex) Goldsmith, Blacksmith, potters, Barbers etc

The Records of Historians are being studied by current Historians to rebuild India's history and these records are stored in National archives and Museums.

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13. Discuss the role played by the Indian diaspora in the freedom struggle of India, especially during the first half of the 20th century. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Both Internal and External pressure from Nationalist worked for Nation's freedom. Numerous uprisings & revolts made our Nation free on Aug 15, 1947.

Role played by Indian Diaspora - freedom struggle

① In North American Region:

(a) Revolutionary Party - 'Ghadar' popularised National movement with newspaper 'Ghadar' (1912)

- In San Francisco - Indian Home League was formed.
- Lala Hardayal, Bhai Parmanand from Canada region - supported the nation's cause.

② In Europe region:

↳ In Berlin: Verendranath Chatopadhya working for mobilization of people. & rising awareness for liberation of India

↳ In Paris: Madam Bhikaji Cama running magazine 'Bharat Mata'

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To mobilise the Indians in that region.

↳ In London: Under Shyamji Krishnavarma - through Newspaper and awareness campaign about Civil rights & democracy for nation.

↳ Revolutionary activities in London

(a) Sardar Udham Singh assassination of General Dyre - to create mass awareness & self confidence in Indians.

(3) In Japan Region

↳ Under 'Ras Behari Bose' - Indian Independence league - for funding Indian National revolutionary activities & gamer support

↳ also to build external pressure.

(4) In Indonesia & Malaysia Region

↳ Subhash Chandra Bose - mobilized - Prisoners of War from Germany and Malaya region in 'Azad Hind Fauz' and Military aid.

(5) Dadabhai Naroji: Articles in UK.

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(5) Events like Komagata Maru
↳ Build extensive pressure from Indian diaspora from Canada & Singapore region.

(6) From African Region
↳ Immigrants from India for Tea labour work: also supported India's Cause:
(a) Indentured labour in South Africa.

(7) Military personnel from various region from India, duty in other nation also supported the India's Cause for Independence.

The pressure build by Diaspora from outside strengthen the Indian National movement. They filled Indians with self confidence & support from outside & showed real picture - weakness of Britishers

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14. Discuss the reasons behind the emergence of environmental movements and their significance in post-independent India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

As preserving and protecting our environment is fundamental duty under Art-51 and Right to healthy environment is our Fundamental right (Art 21) many environmental movement emerged in 20th cen.

Reasons - emergence of environmental movements

① Rising Deforestation after Independence to meet the basic needs and for infrastructure.

Ex Chipko movement for saving trees in Uttarakhand region.

② Rising Illegal felling of trees.

Ex In Sherkalam region - cutting of red sanders.

③ Rising environmental Hazards

Ex Bhopal gas tragedy - movement for justice to innocent people and victim of tragedy. and Compensation

④ Rising pollution of Air, water and noise

Ex Delhi pollution.

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(5) To conserve endangered and critically vulnerable species:
↳ To save tiger, elephant etc

(6) To prevent cruelty to animals
↳ Pallcmini Amundale - initiative led to 'Prevention of Cruelty to animals act'

(7) To bring the issue in political scene:
& gain awareness among citizens about grave issues
(Ex) Appiko movement in Karnataka.

Their significance:

(1) Restoring peace in environment
(Ex) Reduce deforestation, and adequate compensation to tribal people

(2) To ensure environmental Justice
(Ex) pollutter pay principle after Bhopal gas tradegy

(3) Formulation of comprehensive law
(Ex) Environmental protection act 1986
Wildlife protection act 1972
National Forest Policy 1980.

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(4) To stop & tackle illegal activities
  (Ex) Smuggling of forest produce.
  (Ex) Torturing of Animals. & stray dogs.

(5) Environmental cleanliness is ensured
  (Ex) Reduce pollution – rules for release of hazardous gases.
  Desulphurization chimneys, sewage plants etc

(6) Living status to Rivers.
  ↳ for it's conservation
  (Ex) Uttarkhand declared Yamuna as Living entity.

(7) Mass awareness about environmental cause

(8) Establishment of National Green tribunal
  ↳ For faster adjudication of Justice.

(9) General rules, provision & notification formulated: with comprehensive details
  (Ex) E-waste management rules.
  Environment Impact Assessment through public consultation.

Environment movement shaped the 'Environment Justice' with upholding the dictum 'Prakriti Rakshithe Rakshitah' ie Nature saves those who save it

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15. Analyse the possible impact of climate change on the Indian Himalayan Region (IHR). What steps can be taken to mitigate it? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Indian Himalayan region is hotspot of Biodiversity and acts as barrier for Cold wind entering India from North polar region. It ensures Monsoonal rainfall in Indian Subcontinent.

Impact of climate change.

① Melting of Himalayan glaciers due to rise in temperature
↳ ie According to IPCC report: during 2010-2020 the melting speed has increased two times.

② Loss of Biodiversity:
Due to changes in climatic and weather pattern, leading to temperature and precipitation changes - Animals & birds are shifting & becoming extinct.
Ex: Himalayan sloth bear.
Dancing Lilies.

③ Increase in disasters
(a) Glacial lake outburst floods:
NDMA: issued guidelines due to increase occurance.

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(5) Flash floods: in Uttarakhand region: Kedarnath issue.

(6) Increasing landslides: due to heavy rainfall: Recent Joshimath issue.

(4) Vulnerability of region increases
↳ loss of life due to huge impact
↳ loss of property & livelihood due to changing pattern.

(3) Rising Water Crisis:
↳ In long term glacier will melt down & scarcity of River water.

(2) Impact on Monsoon pattern
↳ Effecting economy of whole region.

(1) Geological changes
↳ Rivers changing courses.
↳ Glacial erosional & depositional landforms.

Steps taken to Mitigate

(1) Building Resilience: and sustainable practices.
(a) Retaining walls for floods

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(2) Save Himalayan Initiative
↳ by Indian government to minimise losses.

(3) Not aggrieve climate change so sustainable development;
↳ Restriction of Industrial activities

(4) Protection zone demarcation
↳ through declaration of National Park and wild life sanchuarie.
ie protecting native as well as flora & fauna
(e) Project Snow leopard

(5) Promoting Sustainable tourism
↳ Minimum ecological disturbance.
↳ Ban on single use plastic.

(6) International Collaboration
↳ as Himalayas is spread over entire Subcontinent.

(7) Separate mission: in National action on climate change to save Himalayan ecosystem.

As Himalayas is significant for social and economically well being of Nation 'SECURE HIMALAYAS' - should be our motto with [SDG-13] - reducing impact of climate change.

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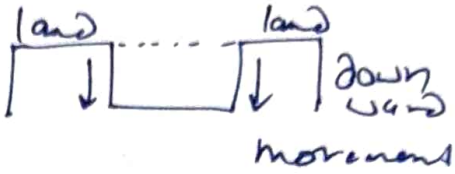
16. Though land subsidence can happen for a host of reasons, it is imperative to estimate its possible impact and chalk out a sustainable plan to minimise the adverse impact. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Recent Joshimath land subsidence has occured in Uttarakhand, explain the gravness of issue

Land subsidence: Movement of outer layer of earth crust linearly downwards due to external pressure.



Reasons:

(a) Natural reasons:

1. Geological factors: Weak rock debris on outer layer, fracturing of rock
2. Morphological: steep slopes of hills & mountains. Ex Western ghats
3. Frequent earthquake, seismic activities or volcanoes.
4. Climate change: Due to rise in temperature and imbalance in rainfall & precipitation

(b) Anthropogenic reasons

1. Urbanisation in critical areas Ex Himalayas mountains
2. Unsustainable tourism: Garbage, sewage collection.

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③ Rapid deforestation – from steep slopes which act as barriers in rainfall then causing grave impacts

④ Infrastructure development
- Mining for Mineral resource
- Building roads, railways and buildings.

Impacts

ⓐ Social impacts: ① loss of life of people & animals also loss of family & livelihood.

② Occurance of migration and demography changes.

ⓑ Economic impact:

① Threat on livelihood.

② Huge expenditure on rescue and rehabilitation operation.

③ loss of infrastructure: Transport & Communition.

ⓒ Environmental impact

① Loss of Biodiversity in the region

② Change in ecology of the region

ⓐ Course of Rivers changes.

ⓑ Water Crisis.

Others: Threat to security of country
Diverting resource from developmental projects

Sustainable plan to minimize impact

Long term plan:

1. Reforestation of the area with species of climatic zone. + land subsidence mapping
2. Sustainable development like
   Sustainable cities - urban planning
   - Tourism - minimum disturbance.
3. Awareness among people.
4. Capacity building of Natives: to tackle the issue in immediate basis
   (Ex) As done in Japan.
5. Follow Sendai Framework - and build Resilient building + follow National building code.

Short term plan:

1. Early warning systems with robust + fast information dissemination
2. Faster mobilisation of Rescue team. + rehabilitate the region.
3. Fulfilling basic amenities:
   (Ex) Mobile ambulance, Heli medicals, Movable OTs, Food + Water supply.

Disaster Risk reduction can be tackled with preparedness, resilience and Fast rescue operation. Also Mitigation and adaptation strategy should be followed.

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17. Discuss the potential of natural resources in the Arctic region as drivers of economic development, while also considering the environmental and social impacts of their exploitation. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Artic Region is one of the 'nine tipping points' of the global regions, affected by climate change. It has it's significance because of glaciers, minerals and strategic location.

Potential of Natural resources in Arctic region for economic development:

① Presence of Natural gas and oil resources
↳ Shale gas is found in continental shelf around Russian region.

② Evidence have been found – for presence of rare earth minerals,
Ex Lithium, Rubidium, Thorium etc

③ Source of Fresh Water:
As it has nearly almost polar glaciers. apart from Antartica.
↳ and rising demand of water due to water crisis.

④ Availability of Favorable temperature and pressure: for scientific research
Ex India's Himadri station & neutrinoes studies at Svalbard.

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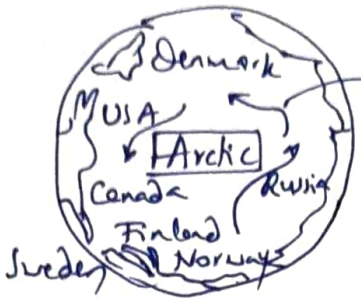
(5) Diverse flora & fauna
↳ of medicinal value and Meet of animals. (see animals)

(6) Navigation route: to cut short long trade routes. and better connectivity b/w east and west globe

Through:
Barents and Beaufort sea.



Trade route from Russia to USA and Denmark to Norway.

(7) Expansion of Fishing Industries for Blue economy.

(8) For preservation and cryo bank for storing genetic material. and research.

Impact due to exploitation

Environmental Impact:

(1) Aggrevate climate change: and rapid glaciation and melting of icebergs
(Ex) Laptev sea – iceberg was broken

(2) Impact on biodiversity:
↳ extinction of vulnerable species due to Oil spills, leak of dangerous gas (Ex) Mass death of fishes

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③ Rising sea level: cam acidification of Ocean due to pollution and Carbon accumulation.

④ Loss of Fresh Water storing glacier leading to water crisis.

⑤ Imbalance in Water Currents and Hydrogeological cycles:
ⓐ Atlantic meridonical ocean circulation anamoly.

Social impacts,

① Rise in Geopolitical tension: can colonization of Artic: converting peace zone into war zone

② Rising Geological inequalities: More benefit to neighbouring region.

③ Positives like: New minerals exploration
↳ New livelihood opportunities.

④ But also leads to social unrest due to increased exploitation of resources, and monopoly over trade routes.

As 'Artic' is peace zone, so all countries must collaborate for sustainable development. 'Indian Artic policy' has also upheld the protection of region.

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18. Bring out the impact of globalisation in shaping the dynamics of family size, structure and relationships in the modern Indian society. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Globalisation is defined as interconnectedness of world's socio-economical and cultural aspect through trade of good, services and technology.

Globe + Interdependence / Interconnectedness / Integration ⇒ Globalization

Impact of globalisation

Shaping dynamics of family size:

① change from Joint family to Nuclear family.
- ↳ leading to outward migration
- ↳ Demographic changes & feminisation in source area.

② Emergence of Neolocal family:
- ↳ leading to urbanisation.

③ Decrease in fertility rate
- ↳ No production of social labour and 2+2 strategy
- (a) NFHS-5 2022 → India's Replacement level is achieved ie 2.1

④ Emergence of 'No child' concept: with single or two individual in family.

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Shaping dynamics of family structure:

1. From 3 generations living together to 2/1 generation family
2. Single parent - performing all roles of Mother, father, grandparents.
3. Multiple households of single person due to both parents working in different areas.
4. Concept of Homosexual family:

Shaping dynamics of relationships.

1. Marriage is not sacrament, it is for self satisfaction and become legal contract
2. Increase status of Women
   - In decision taking of household.
   - Working women - having dual burden.
   - Equal status with men socially as well as economically
   - Rise in domestic violence.
     - Ex NCRB - Crime in India report - 90% ↑ in COVID pandemic.
3. Rise in Live-in Relationships
4. Increase in Privacy and Individualism in relations.

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(5) Rise in relationships of Homosexuality & Open relationship.

(6) Rise in divorce rate and remarriage.

(7) changing role of grand parents
Mostly in cultural & religious matters and least say in economic matters.

(8) Long distance relationship
→ Due to rise in technology long distance marriage, working become easy.

(9) child care and old age care now been outsourced: weaking ties due to internet culture
but at same time – connection with extended ties due to social media
Instagram, whatapp.

The impact of globalisation has both positives and negatives, need of hour is 'Glocalization' ie adding local elements to global culture

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19. Migration is an expression of the human aspiration for dignity, safety and a better future. In light of this, examine the multi-dimensional nature of internal migration in India and discuss its inherent relationship with development. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Migration is movement of human resources from source region outwards for socio-economic progress.

Multi-dimensional Nature of Internal migration

Social factor:

① Due to Marriages: Most women (99%) migrate to husband's house.
↳ This constitutes major portion of internal migration

② For better Education facilities
↳ For children's career & quality study culture

③ For better Health facilities
↳ For parents diagnosis
↳ Better living standards.

④ For better social status:
↳ In rural area - Dalits even today are marginalised.
& movement upwards in social hierarchy

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Economic factors:

1. For better employment opportunities
   - Ex: More diverse work culture
2. For high standard of living.
   - Ex: More facilities for movement
3. For Financial Capital:
   due to presence of banks, investors.
4. For Better Human resource & technology
   - → Required skills.
5. For better connectivity and easy movement

Environmental factors:

1. Due to disasters, people move from one region to other.
   - → Change in course of river
   - → Decrease in fertility of land
   - → Extinction of resources in that area

For security:

From disturbed area to peaceful area
- Ex: LWE-affected region, North east region

Migration's inherent relationship with development

1. Both encourages each other of sink area

Development —reinforces→ Migration
Migration —encourage→ Development

Ex: Delhi, Gujrat, Maharashtra

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② Migration provides: Human resource, Capital, Labour } for development

③ Development act as pull factors for migration from backward area:

(a) Mumbai - attracts people from hinterland of Maharashtra

④ Some negatives:

- Slum proliferation in the areas
- Unresponsible urban planning
- Scarcity of resources - therefore rising poverty, inequality and hunger.
- Burden on source area: due to brain drain & feminisation of agriculture.

Census 2011 provided that 450 million internal migration happened in India. So need of hour is sustainable planning without affecting "demographic potential"

20. Workplace gender inclusivity in India is skewed against women due to a range of cultural and gender biases existent in the society. Discuss. Also suggest socio-legal measures to address this issue. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Female work force according to Periodic labour force survey 2022 is around 25% of Labour force.

Workplace gender inclusivity is skewed due to

Cultural biases:

1. Existence of Patiarchy: leading to cycle of perpetual nature of female subjugation.
   - → Son meta Preference for economy
   - → Male dominance in decision making
   - → Existence of social evils like Dowry, purdah, child marriage
2. Stigma associated with Working Women
3. Self limiting character and 'Sita Syndrome' ie self sacrifice of Women. also 'pati Vrata' Women. to follow all Cultural norms.
4. Stereotyping of Women's & Men's role: ie Domestic & household work for women Outside and economic work for men

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Gender biases:

① ~~Predujic~~ Prejudes - Like women are physically weaker than men therefore less participation in ~~blue~~ blue collared jobs.

② Women more suited for pink collared and soft skill job. [Prejudes]

③ Women don't have mental strength and decision taking capacity has been argued by Men

Socio-legal measures.

Social measures.

① Breaking barriers ~~for~~ by Women & challenging patriarchy

Ex Beti Bachao Beti Padho Mission

② To tackle issues of Missing women and unwanted girls

③ Removing Prejudes and stigma associated with working women and capabilities of women

Ex 'We are changemakers' movement and webinars to motivate young minds to realise potential.

Ex 'Mission Shakti' and One stop Shakti Centre for social and economic empowerment.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Promoting leadership & decision making
(a) SHG programme.
~~ASHA~~ workers

(5) ~~Sensiti~~ Sensitization of Older generation & Men about Gender equality.

Legal Measures

(1) To upheld constitutional articles of Art 14. Art 51 - to upheld dignity of women and Equal pay for equal work

(2) Avoid sexual harrasment at workplace as done in (a) POSH act. 2013 (Vishaka guidelines)

(3) Reservation policy and affirmative actions like (a) In gram panchayat and PRIs.
(a) Board of members - in Companies act.

(4) STEM initiatives Reservation for girl's education and employment in Technological field. - should be drafted.

(5) To reduce social evils,
Proper implementation
↳ Dowry Prohibition act
↳ Pre natal Pre conception diagnosis act PCPNDT act
↳ Child marriage abolition act

Women development now become "Women led Development" and enhanced the power of 'NARI SHAKTI'

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2090)

Name of Candidate	Forhan Irfan Jamadar.		
Medium Eng./Hindi	Eng.	Registration Number	1365659
Center	Delhi ORN.	Date	02/09/2023

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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3	10	
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9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड; विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **HINDI & ENGLISH.**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं **हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी** में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?

Recommended	Strongly Recommended

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. पृथक्करणीयता का सिद्धांत क्या है? प्रासंगिक न्यायिक निर्णयों की सहायता से विवेचना कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

What is the 'Doctrine of Severability'? Discuss with the help of relevant judicial decisions. (Answer in 150 words) 10

'Doctrine of Severability' is the tool in which judiciary can invalid some part of any law or rule and not whole as unconstitutional.

Relevance of Doctrine of Severability:

1) To not strike out entire law
↳ and removing certain parts which are ultravires.

Ex Recent supreme court Judgement on 97th CAA - where few provisions related to federal structure are nullified and not entire constitutional amendment

2) To uphold seperation of power
↳ and save time by not nullifing entire law.

Ex In 24th Constitutional amendment act Supreme court didn't nullified whole act but gave Judgement that "Can amend any part of constitution without affecting Basic Doctrice."

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) For upholding constitutional justice
↳ and follow just and fair system

4) For bringing more efficiency in law by striking irrelevant part.

5) For better justice delivery and ensure checks and balances on legislature and executive.
Ex) Only striking few provisions of rules/regulations notified by executive.

6) Form of judicial activism and proactive participation according to Art 142 - to ensure complete justice

'Doctrine of severability' is a judicial innovation. Judiciary has to follow 'MRYADA' principle ie respecting the role of legislature and executive and not follow judicial overreach

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. भारत में संवैधानिक शासन को संरक्षित करने के लिए राज्यपाल के पद को रूपांतरित करने की आवश्यकता है। राज्यपाल के पद से जुड़े हालिया विवादों के आलोक में विवेचना कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

The office of Governor needs to be transformed to preserve constitutional governance in India. Discuss in the light of recent controversies surrounding the Governors' office. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Governor is the head of the state and Central agent in state provided under Art 153. We have borrowed Office of Governor from Government of India Act 1935.

Governor's office - transformed to preserve Constitutional governance

1) For smooth functioning of functions b/w states and Centre and ensure co-operative federalism. Ex Recent Tamilnadu Governor's issue.

2) Office of Governor - made impartial and transparent office.
↳ As said by Supreme court in S R Bommai Case

3) Governance has to perform duty in objective manner - and malafide intention when using discretion
Ex Recent ~~Puducherry~~ Puducherry Governor Exercising role over legislature

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Ordinance making Power in Art 213:
- Should not use it to bypass the legislative scrutiny
- As said in DC Wadhwa Case

5) While declaring emergencies in Art 356
- Governor should behave responsibly while reporting

6) Using Veto powers:
- And reason it for better functioning
- Use proper time framework when reserving bills to President.

7) While making appointment of CM and Council of Minister: & during hung Assembly.
- as done in Nambam Rebia Case.

(Ex) Recent Kerala Government and Governor Controversy - SC directed that Governor function according to aid & advice of Council of minister.

8) During Floor test: Governor act judiciously.

(Ex) Recent Maharashtra Government Controversy.

Governor's role should be Non-Partisan as said by II ARC Commission, Sarkaria and Punchi Commission (2007).

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. "वाक् एवं अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता की आड़ में लोक व्यवस्था में व्यवधान उत्पन्न करने या हिंसा भड़काने की अनुमति नहीं दी जा सकती।" हेट स्पीच के संदर्भ में उच्चतम न्यायालय के हालिया निर्णय की सहायता से विवेचना कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

"Disturbing public order or inciting violence cannot be allowed under the garb of the freedom of speech and expression." Discuss with help of the recent Supreme Court judgment on hate speech. (Answer in 150 words) 10

'Freedom of Speech and Expression' is a fundamental right under art 19 (a) of Part III of the Constitution, ensuring political rights to citizen.

Freedom of speech & expression - upheld during disturbing public order or violence & not results hate speech

① To upheld Unity and Integrity of India: is a reasonable restriction

Ex) Shotrugan chauhan case.

② As Fundamental right are not absolute but qualified..

Ex) In Lily Thomas case - only speech with violate the principle and incite violence are considered as Hate speech

③ For ensuring Peace & Harmony:
- not turn into Communal violence.
- To upheld fraternity and brotherhood among citizens.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) To ensure internal security of state
- and upheld welfare of people.
- For maintaining law and order and smooth functioning of administration.

(5) To avoid Insurgency and Seccessionist tendencies:

(Ex) Recent ethnic violence in Manipur disturbing public order. aggrieved by social media comments.

(6) Hate speech - is defamation, illogical comments on any person or government resulting in political breakdown and internal war like situation.

We have 'Reasonable restrictions' in every Article from Art 19 - 22, so fundamental rights are not sacrosanct but qualified in nature

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. भारत में लोकतंत्र के प्रभावी काम-काज के लिए विपक्ष के नेता (LoP) की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

Discuss the role of the Leader of the Opposition (LoP) for the effective functioning of democracy in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Leader of Opposition has been provided under 'Rules and Procedures book' of Loksabha and recognised in 1969. for first time.

Role of Leader of Opposition for effective functioning of democracy:

① Face to Opposition Party
↳ Opposition Party can organised and raise their voice in channelised way.

② To provide constructive criticism to policy during debate and discussions

③ To provide checks and balances to the ruling Part
↳ and not turn autocracy by ruling party
(Ex) During Farm bills debate.

④ To make the government accountable on significant ongoing issues
(Ex) Recent Manipur violence.
↳ Hindenberg's report - Adani Case

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) To form alternative government
↳ when current government loose confidence motion.

(6) For efficient and effective functioning of house: and enrich parliamentary productivity:
(a) As 17th lok sabha - opposition party didn't grab quota ie 10% of house seat no leader of opposition appointed
↳ led to only 27% bills given for parliamentary party scrutiny, as 72% bills given in 2009-2014.

(7) To Raise public issues
↳ To debate and form policies.
(a) Nirbhaya Case issue. in 2011.

'Leader of Opposition' is termed as 'Alternative prime minister' which has wider role in 'parliamentary form of government'

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. लोक सेवकों द्वारा कुशल सार्वजनिक सेवा वितरण सुनिश्चित करने और भारत में परिवर्तन लाने के लिए उभरती हुई प्रौद्योगिकियों का उपयोग किन विभिन्न तरीकों से किया जा सकता है? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

What are the various ways in which emerging technologies can be utilised by civil servants in ensuring efficient public service delivery and affecting change in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Civil Servant forms the part of 'executive' and are permanent members who aims for public welfare through formulation of policies, reviewing policies and implementing them.

Executive
Bureaucracy

Various ways - emerging technologies utilised by Civil Servants for efficient public service delivery:

① For effective Public Grievance redressal mechanism - and faster justice is ensured
  ⓐ Jan sunwai and whatapp groups
    ↳ these digital platforms used for grievance redressal.

② Public can raise concerns on digital platform: e-portal, twitter seva.
  ↳ CPGRAMS: ensure better public participation - and getting feedback

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) One stop solution for various public services
↳ Ease for citizen

(4) e-Consultancy: Citizen from remote areas and rural area - can connect through Video conferencing instead of daily visit to 'Collector office'

(5) Social auditing series - can done on daily basis with Virtual checking.

(6) Daily inspection of public infrastructure
(Ex) Schools, hospitals through digital technologies.

Effecting change in India

(1) Can use digital platform for Volunter fund Collection for needy citizen
(Ex) Mission Kozhikode by Kerala civil service

(2) Better People-to people contact
↳ better relationship between administration. & reducing Colonial hangover.

Bureaucracy and Civil Servants' are 'steel frame of Democracy' as said by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has to be reintegrated using MISSION KARMAYOGI

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. आपके अनुसार, प्रधान मंत्री कौशल विकास योजना भारत में कौशल विकास और रोजगार को बढ़ावा देने में किस सीमा तक सफल रही है? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

To what extent, in your opinion, has the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana been successful in promoting skill development and employment in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana has been launched by Ministry of Skill development for youth between 16 - 30 years with apprentenship of 6 month to 2 years.

Successful in promoting skill development and employment

① Rise in formal skilling in India
  ⓐ from 5% to 25% from 2000 to 2020 as given by National skill survey

② Unemployment ↓ curbed
  → Increase in white collared jobs.
  → With digital skills - of algorithm accounting and software development along with coding

③ Have transformed drop out children into skillful person
  → Turning demographic liability to demographic resources.

④ Increase in Upskilling and reskilling of jobs.

Don't write anything in this margin (area above and below are for binding)

(5) Demand of various MNCs has been fulfilled by native people.
↳ due to upgradation of skills.

(6) Overall socio-economic growth
↳ as seen in better standard of living

(7) Push to MAKE IN India & Assemble in India (eg) Mobile assembly. and shift of Mobile companies to India.

Few impediments

(1) Input to Output ratio of the scheme is not up to mark.
↳ As in USA 90% are formally skilled.

(2) Lack of awareness among youth
↳ and low enrollment in scheme and hesitancy and lethargy in youth

(3) Still doing Manual work and not upgrading according to current global demand

(4) Loan defaults - after training.

'Skill India Mission' can transform the 'Human resource' and avoid become demography bulge into demographic disaster as India is in 'youth stage'

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. भारत की भूमि प्रबंधन प्रणाली में पर्याप्त लाभ उत्पन्न करने में भू-आधार परियोजना की क्षमता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

Examine the potential of the Bhu-Aadhaar project in bringing significant benefits to India's land management system. (Answer in 150 words) 10

As India has 17% of global population and 2.5% of global land, adequate land management is crucial.

Potential of Bhu-Aadhar project

1. Effective and Efficient land management
   ↳ Digitalisation of records, easy access to both government & citizen to verify the certification.
2. Reduce conflicts of land division and fragmentation.
3. To identify the land frauds
   (ex) Benami Property transactions
4. To ensure adequate land distribution
   ↳ To plan and strategise if the land is of no one's property
5. To reduce govt--citizen conflict
   ↳ Community resources can be fairly utilised
6. Faster approval for developmental projects (Ex) Building schools, hospitals

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(7) For Affecting Urban planning and design plan for SMART Cities and SMART villages

(8) Unique Identification of land
↳ ensure better Governance & reduce bureaucratic hurdles & red tapism for transactions

(9) Faster service delivery & taxation related issues: (a) Property and land tax collection.

(10) Adequate information & statistics
↳ about fertile land, barren land
↳ easy access through digital record
↳ hence easy record keeping

Impediments

(1) Require huge-on ground work with accurate findings about owners, measurements etc.

(2) Initial documentation - is heavy job with optimum accuracy - for building adequate base - without error.

(3) Require people-participation & Government-citizen collaboration.

'Bhu-Aadhar' is right step for Digitisation,

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. भारत में बाल श्रम की उपस्थिति के विभिन्न निर्धारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए। देश में बाल श्रम की समस्या से निपटने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए)

Discuss the different determinants of the occurrence of child labour in India. What measures can be taken to tackle the issue of child labour in the country? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Art 24 'gives prohibition of child labour upto age of 14 years in any employment or economic activity.

Different determinants of child labour

- prevelance of poverty, Inequalities and Hunger Issues
  - Ex Oxfam report the richest 5% own 60% of wealth. (Inequality kills)
- Family pressure - to earn remuneration ie social production of labour
- Due to child trafficking issue
  - forced labour in hazardous activities and sexual activities
- Rural demand during agricultural season.
- Due to rising economic recession, inflation and COVID-19.
- Less attracted towards education and skilling activities.

To tackle the issue – Measures needed

① To ensure socio-economic development
- Education: To enforce Right to education act – with incentives like mid day meal, rewarding the meritious student, drop out should be checked
- Health & nutrition: Adequate nutritious food through POSHAN Abhiyan
- Scholarships to lessen burden on parents

② Check trafficking issues:
- Proper enforcement cell for prohibition of child labour act
  - Rescue the children & rehabilitate them

③ Regular check and monitoring of issue

④ Provide Toll free help line number to report the cases – and fast rescue. – also fast track courts to dispose cases and POCSO act

'Child labour' is worst form of human right violation, therefore India also ratified ILO convention on child labour

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. हाल के घटनाक्रमों से ज्ञात होता है कि कुछ बाधाओं के बावजूद, भारत-भूटान संबंधों में अभी भी निरंतरता बनी हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

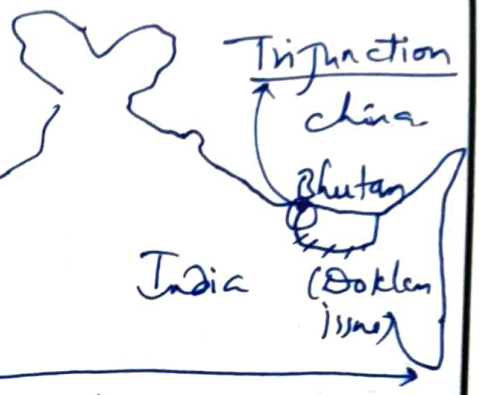
Despite certain hiccups, recent developments suggest that continuity still looms large in the Indo-Bhutan relationship. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

(2022-23)

According to Economic Survey India is Bhutan's largest trading Partner.

Certain Hiccups

- Trijunction Border Issue
- Delay in developmental projects
- Port access to Bhutan
- Migration and illegal Insurgency
- China's dominance
- Water disputes and River data exchange



Continuity still looms - Indo Bhutan relationship

① Peaceful border: and trade access and free movement without must restriction.

② Developmental projects:
↳ Scholarships for education
↳ Financial infrastructure - U/I development

3) Economic Collaborations
- India is largest FDI investor
- Technological transfers
  - Ex Technology of Hydropower plant
  - Ex Meghadeshu Hydro Power project
- RUSAY Card allowed

4) Connectivity and Transport
- VISA free entry of people and environmental cooperation.
- Medical tourism.
- BBIN Motor vehicle agreement

5) Cultural ties and People to People Contact
- Due to relevance of Buddhism.

6) Military exercises and defence cooperation
- Indian army training Bhutan's personnel

India must restraint from 'Big brother attitude' and enhance 'Gujral doctrine' as Bhutan is a part of 'Neighbourhood first and Act East policy' of India

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. महत्वपूर्ण सूचना अवसंरचना एक वैश्विक सुविधा (ग्लोबल गुड) बन गई है जिसकी सुरक्षा के लिए वैश्विक मानदंडों की आवश्यकता है। महत्वपूर्ण सूचना अवसंरचना की सुरक्षा के लिए G20 क्या भूमिका निभा सकता है? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10

Critical Information Infrastructure has become a global good that requires global norms for its safeguard. What role can the G20 play to safeguard Critical Information Infrastructure? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Recent India's Presidency in G-20 summit for term Nov 2022 - Oct 2023 gives a vital platform to India to represent 'Global South' and discuss vital global concerns.

G20 role to safeguard Critical Information Infrastructure:

1. To regulate the free flow of Data with responsible consumption & not harming the privacy by world MNCs.
   - (a) Regulation on Data Safety
2. Establish Data Centre within the country as 1st Point of Collection
   - (a) Data Servers establishment
3. Data for Welfare of global netizens as 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam' diction of G20 theme.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) To build global forum and Resilience System - strong Cyber foundation - to stop cyber attacks and hacking.
(Ex) Global Cyber security framework

(5) Sharing of cyber intelligence to tackle issue of Terrorism, Money laundering, smuggling, Crypto currency transactions, TAX shell companies

(6) To uphold Integrity & security of each nation - and make sure data doesn't turn into new weapons
(Ex) PANCHSHEEL principle - of mutual cooperation.

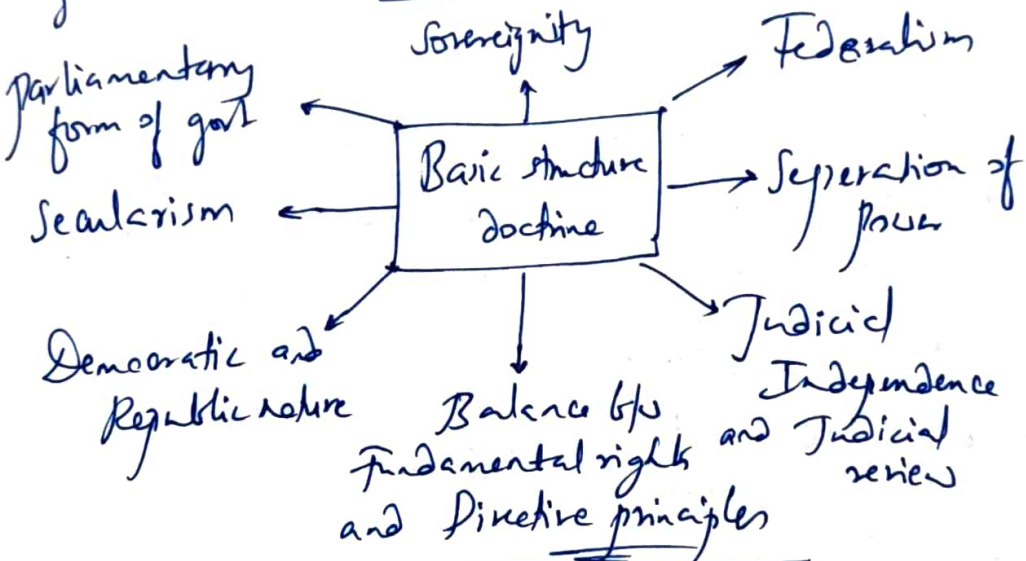
As 'Data is new oil' adequate utilisation without monopoly by any state must be ensured

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. विधायिका और न्यायपालिका के बीच टकराव की परिणति केशवानंद भारती वाद में 'आधारभूत संरचना' के सिद्धांत रूप में हुई। विवेचना कीजिए। संविधान में संशोधन करने की संसद की शक्ति को सीमित करने में इस वाद का क्या महत्व है? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

The tussle between the legislature and judiciary culminated in the 'basic structure' doctrine in the Kesavananda Bharati case. Discuss. What is the significance of the case in limiting the power of the Parliament to amend the Constitution? (Answer in 250 words) 15

'Keshavananda Bharati Case' of 1973 brought 'Basic structure doctrine' is a Judicial innovation by Judiciary which stated there are some fundamental and principles features of Constitution which cannot be amended by Legislature under Art 368.



Tussle b/w legislature and Judiciary.

① Shankari Prasad Case: 1950 - Parliament can amend any fundamental right through Constitutional amendment act under Art 368.

(2) Golakhnath Case: Constitutional fundamental (1964) rights can't be amended under Art 368

(3) 24th Constitutional amendment act
↳ Parliament has ~~the~~ right to amend any part of constitution.

(4) Keshavanand Bharati Case: 1973
↳ Parliament can amend any part but not effecting "Basic structure" and laid down foundation of this doctrine.

Significance of this Case in limiting the power of Parliament

(1) To upheld Constitutional Supremacy
↳ No one is above law and rule of law is upheld.

(2) To check Majoritarianism and Authoritarianism
↳ To restraint tyranny of legislature..

(Ex) In Minerva Mills case 1980 - told that balance b/w directive principles and Fundamental rights should be upheld.

(3) To make constitutional a living document: change according to need without affecting basic Doctrine.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Maintain checks and balance through Judicial review.
(Ex) In Indira Gandhi Vs Raj Narain (1976) Case - Judicial review added in Basic structure doctrine

(5) Limiting the amending power of Parliament and not turn into parliamentary Sovereignity
(Ex) Waman Rao Case - upheld the Basic structure doctrine. and expanded it's scope.

(6) To ensure effective functioning of 3 organs of democracy
(Ex) Separation of power is added in Basic structure.

Few impediments
(1) Not clearly defined - what constitutes Basic structure
(2) Sometimes leading to Judicial overreach and policy Paralysis.

Way Forward:
(1) Define the basic structure doctrine holistically and remove ambiguity.
(2) Application equally in all cases objectivity and remove subjective interpretation

As this is good feature adopted by Bangladesh also

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. नगर निगमों की सीमित राजस्व सृजन क्षमता के कारण राज्यों के करों और अनुदानों पर उनकी निर्भरता बढ़ गई है। इस प्रवृत्ति से जुड़े हुए मुद्दे क्या हैं? भारत में नगर निगमों की वित्तीय स्थिति में सुधार के लिए किन उपायों की आवश्यकता है? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

The limited revenue generation capacity of municipal corporations has increased their dependence on taxes and grants from the states. What are the issues associated with this trend? What measures are required to improve the finances of the municipal corporations in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Through 74th Constitutional amendment act of 1992, urban local bodies are constitutionalised in India, adding Part 9A and Schedule 12 constituting 3rd tier of local government.

Issues of Municipal Corporation

Inadequate

- Funds
- Functions
- Functionaries

Issues associated with limited revenue generation

① State government not allocated the taxation power to Municipal Corporation
↳ Less revenue collection

② If some taxation power allocated
↳ reluctancy of local government to collect
ⓐ Property tax, land tax.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Over dependence of local government on State and Central funds
↳ which are tied nature
↳ Restrict usage in required areas.
(Ex) 90% funds are for Central sponsored and Central sector scheme.

④ Leading to inadequate Infrastructure and Capacity building.
(Ex) Only 10% Local government are digitised.

⑤ Less devolution from Finance Commission

⑥ Have to give frequent visit to block office for frivolous expenditure
↳ which reduces the responsibility, respect and dignity.

⑦ leads to more leakage and corruption and less effective government service delivery

Measures to improve finances

① Devolution of financial powers to Municipal Corporation under Schedule 12 which contains 19 subjects

② Optimum Revenue distribution from State finance Commission & Central finance Commission.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Reduce tied nature of Funds
↳ give autonomy to local government to form according to need.

(4) Adequate aids and grants
↳ on regular basis from state and central government

(5) Ownership on Minor water bodies, minor minerals. – so revenue generated can aid finances

(6) Municipal bonds – for capital generation with central government guarantee.
(a) Recent Mumbai and Bangalore Municipal Corporation issued.

(7) Aid from NABARD and Small business Consortium – for rural agriculture and through Municipal corporation.

(8) Land leasing of properties of local government to generate revenue.

To ensure 'people participation' and 'Democratic decentralisation' 3rd tier of government will play vital role for sustainable development of nation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. "संविधान का उद्देश्य सुधार लाने के लिए समाज को रूपांतरित करना है और यह उद्देश्य रूपांतरणकारी संविधानवाद का मूल स्तंभ है।" हालिया न्यायिक निर्णयों की सहायता से विवेचना कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

"The purpose of having a Constitution is to transform the society for the better and this objective is the fundamental pillar of transformative constitutionalism." Discuss with the help of recent case laws. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Indian Constitution is the lengthiest written Constitution and a 'living document' which framed by our forefathers to form 'democracy' in letter and spirit.

Purpose of Constitution - transform society for better

(1) It upholds motto of 'Welfare of People'
↳ as given in Directive principles (DPSP) of State policy in part IV of Constitution
(Ex) As said in Minerva Mills case of 1980

(2) To ensure socio-political and economic freedom and rights
↳ As given in Fundamental rights and DPSP.

(3) To make citizen aware of their duties: As given in Art 51-A
(Ex) To ensure brotherhood.

Ex) To upheld dignity of women.

(4) For upliftment of marginalised and Vulnerable section of society
↳ Ex) As given in Art 46, [EWS Case]
Art 330 – ie Affirmative actions to scheduled caste and tribes [Indira Sawhney Case]

(5) To ensure equality, freedom and liberty for citizen. [Puttaswamy Case]
↳ Public good by representative.
↳ Procedure for functioning of representatives and restricting their tyranny as given in Art 13

(6) To protect the Fundamental right and complete Justice - Socio-political and economic
Ex) Prerogative writs – Habeas Corpus Mandamus, Certiorari as given in Art 32. [Basic structure SC Judgment]

Objective – Fundamental pillar of Transformative Constitutionalism

(1) To preach Constitutional morality to citizen
Ex) As given in Preamble

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② To change according to current needs
ⓐ Total 107 Constitutional amendments under Art 368

③ Balance between Parliamentary ~~sov~~ sovereignity and Constitutional Supremacy.

④ Blend of Liberal (flexible) and rigid amendment - to make it a dynamic and Vibrant document
↳ Supreme court judgement of 'Living tree' concept'

⑤ No one is left behind - and inclusive document - for fulfillment of everyone's aspiration.

Dr B R Ambedkar said 'He ransacked every existing Constitution to develop 'Indian Constitution'., which signifies the significance of it

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. भारत जैसे समाज में व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता और लोकतांत्रिक शासन को बढ़ावा देने में 'विधि के शासन की संस्कृति' कैसे योगदान दे सकती है? ऐसी संस्कृति को बढ़ावा देने में क्या चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

How can a 'rule of law culture' contribute towards promoting individual liberty and democratic governance in a society like India? What are the challenges in fostering such a culture? (Answer in 250 words) 15

'Rule of law' has been taken from British constitution. It defined as law is supreme and no one above law, upholding supremacy of law

Rule of law

↳ Promoting Individual liberty

① It puts restriction on legislature and executive - to take arbitrary legislation, laws or rules.

② To ensure basic freedom and liberty through fundamental rights

③ If these rights violated - can seek Judiciary for its enforcement
(Ex) Habeas corpus.

④ No one above law
↳ All Citizen from Prime minister to common man enjoy same dignity and respect.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Democratic governance

- To ensure Justice for all
  - equal protection by law.
    if law violated.
    - and punishment is ensured.
- To ensure republic & democratic nature of public offices
  - anyone can participate without any hereditary rules.
  - Office are open for all citizens
- To ensure non discrimination
  - as given in Art 15
    on basis of class, caste, religion, gender etc.
- Treating equals equally, and provide equal opportunities for everyone upliftment.

Challenges in fostering Rule of law Culture

1. Ineffective Justice delivery
   - High pendency of Cases as of now 4.6 Crore Case pending in Judiciary
2. Reluctance in Government and lack of political will – due to Colonial hangover

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Public are unaware of their rights - and fear to raise voice against authority
→ resulting in less public participation & accountability

(4) Political nexus: Criminalization of politics: and undue pressure with common people

(5) Corruption and Dynasty politics
→ Less opportunity for common man to seek high posts and offices (also nepotism)

Way Forward

(1) Effective Justice Delivery
(2) Uphold 'Rule of law' by all parts like legislature, executive & Judiciary
→ ie uphold basic structure doctrine as told in 'Waman Rao Case'
(3) Increase public participation.

'Rule of law' is vital for effective democratic functioning, and to ensure 'Sabke Saath Sabke Vikas'

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. नागरिक समाज संगठन (CSOs) न केवल धर्मार्थ कार्यों में लगे हुए हैं, बल्कि न्यायसंगत, शांतिपूर्ण, मानवीय और संधारणीय भविष्य के निर्माण के लिए राजनीतिक प्रक्रियाओं में भी शामिल हैं। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) are not just engaged in charitable work but also involved in political processes for building a just, peaceful, humane, and sustainable future. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

CSOs are any non government-al organisation which works for promoting interests of marginal section or to protect environmental issues.

CSOs - engaged in charitable work

① To aid, advise and help the vulnerable sections

Ex) SMILE foundation for women and children - to rehabilitate widow and orphan children

② To collect funds for needy

Ex) Helpage - collecting funds for old age people for their health issues, surgeries and diagnosis.

③ To redistribute wealth through philantropic activity:

Rehabilitate Beggar, trafficking women children Ex) Bachpan Bachao Andolan.

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Also engaged in: Political Process:
Just and Peaceful future

① Act as pressurising agent to look at grave issue of public importance
Eg Rape victim Justice,
Acid attack victim's rights.

② Give expertise in Policy formulation and inputs to government by conducting surveys and interviews
Eg ASER report on children education.
Crime report on Women.

③ Lobbying for betterment of society
→ For micro and small enterprises during RCEP joining debate

④ Aid government - to give aid & advice Eg During assessment process Like Social assessment

⑤ Supplement government's efforts
→ and ensure fast and effective service delivery
Eg Akshay Patra foundation with Mid Day meal scheme.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Humane and Sustainable Future

① To ensure environment Justice
↳ Ex Narmada bachao Andolan.
Peoples for life - for protection of victims of disasters.

② To provide Equity and check arbitary moves of government
Ex Through participation in Environment impact assesment

③ To take developmentary sustainable practices: Tree plantation, reforestation.
Ex Mumbai Mangroves group.

④ To uphold basic human rights
↳ Dignity of all sections.
↳ Reports and petitions are filled.

⑤ Awareness campaigns
through pamplets, social media and Advertisements, street plays etc.
Ex Save girl child - Nanhi kali project

CSOs formation has been promoted by 'National Commission on Voluntary group formation 2002' to supplement and Compliment Government Services

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. हालांकि स्वयं सहायता समूहों (SHGs) ने ग्रामीण विकास और महिला सशक्तिकरण में योगदान दिया है, लेकिन उनका असमान भौगोलिक प्रभाव और ऋण चूक (लोन डिफ़ॉल्ट) की बढ़ती घटनाएं ऐसी गंभीर चुनौतियां हैं, जिनके समाधान की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

Self-help groups (SHGs) have contributed towards rural development and women empowerment, but their uneven geographical impact and rising loan defaults are serious challenges that need to be addressed. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

SHGs are group of 10-15 people with same socio-economical background coming together to uplift their socio economic status.

SHGs contributed towards

Rural development

- Providing Employment opportunities
- Providing Financial support and community participation - which reduces risk of default
- Providing skills - for establishment of new startups, or livelihood options.
- Ex) Kudumbshree SHG in Kerala
  MAVIM in Maharashtra
- To eradicate poverty and inequality - and better social development through quality education and health

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Women Empowerment

- Social empowerment:
  - Equal status with Men in decision making
  - To eradicate patriarchy and realise self world.
  - Ex SELWA in Rajastan
- Economic empowerment:
  - Financial independence and use her resource according
  - Upskilling, reskilling and gaining financial literacy
  - Ex SHG-NABARD Bank Linkages
- Political empowerment
  - To enhance leadership skills.
  - Develop abilities for sarpanch elections
  - Ex Pradi Mishra in Odisha. 'We are changemakers' webinar

Challenges

Uneven geographical impact

- More SHG in West and South India creating Regional disparities
  - Ex Nearly 70% located in South India
- Concentration in same area.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Rising loan defaults

↳ Rising NPA issue, defaulting and non payment of loans

(Ex) During COVID-19 → loan of 1 Crore given to women SHG.

↳ Lack of accountability and responsibility to repay as keen for loan Laiver. + lethargic attitude

Measures

1. Promoting SHGs in area where there is less or no presence
   (Ex) Tribal areas, LWE effected areas Aspirational districts.
2. Incentives to SHG in ungrowth area
   (Ex) Less interest on loans.
3. Rewarding – those SHG – which repay loan in time
4. Cooperation and collaboration – between various SHG – and share best practices
5. Promote Local for Vocal and MAKE IN INDIA campaign and procuring SHG products and incentives for exports.

SHGs have empowered the people socially and economically and ensured public participation and enriched 'NARI SHAKTI' as 90% are owned by women

41

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि भारत की स्कूली शिक्षा प्रणाली में गहरी जड़ें जमा चुकी समस्याओं को केवल डिजिटल रूपांतरण से हल नहीं किया जा सकता है? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

Do you agree with the view that the deep-rooted problems in India's school education system cannot be solved by digital transformation alone? (Answer in 250 words) 15

According to ASER report 2022 92% enrollment of children is seen in elementary level.

Deep rooted problems in India's school education

- Burden of study with heavy curriculum
- Traditional pattern and Rote learning
- Parental pressure for academic performance leading to suicide and Mental torture
  @ In Kota, Rajasthan 25 Death in one month during Result
- Quality, affordability. Accessibility for poor children & Remote areas
- Lack of adequate Infrastructure
  @ Physical schools, toilets
  Digital Computers
  Human Teachers, Trainers
- Low innovative learning & less degrees turning into Jobs

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Digital Transformation can solve the problems:

① Address Rural Urban divide
↳ children from rural area can access world class university learning from Mobiles & laptops
(eg) through Youtubes, social media

② Innovative and practical learning
↳ through 3D exploration and experiments. can tackle rote learning

③ Skill development: Toy making, animation courses, virtual classes. Audio-video courses

④ Democratise learning:
SWAYAM PRABHA portal - for online classes - during emergencies like COVID-19.
DISHA portal - for adequate examination with 360° report.

⑤ Lessen expenditure as doesn't require physical infrastructure, books, papers etc
(Eg) Online class - e-PathSala by NCERT

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Digital transformation can't solve deep rooted problems:

1. Value based education: for all round development of children.
   - Ex: Sportmanship, morality, sharing, discipline, mental and physical development
2. For socialisation: To develop patriotism, behaviour within society.
3. To develop interactions and social capital
4. Prevalent Digital divide and digital illiteracy.
5. For on ground learning
   - Ex: chemistry and physics experiment observation in Biology.
   - Camps of NSS and NCC cadets program
6. Cultural growth
   - ↳ through fests, programs
     - ↳ dance participation etc.

'New education policy' 2020 is right step for ensuring Inclusive and progressive education system in India so that degree turn into jobs and mental strength

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. भारत में कमजोर वर्गों के लिए कल्याणकारी योजनाओं की प्रभावशीलता और पारदर्शिता पर प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण (DBT) के प्रभाव का परीक्षण कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

Examine the impact of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) on the effectiveness and transparency of welfare schemes for the vulnerable sections in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

DBT is aiming to transfer subsidies, scholarships directly to the beneficiaries bank account to avoid middle man's scam and leakages of funds.

Impact on effectiveness & Transparency of Welfare schemes :

1. Avoid leakages and Corruption by middle parties.
2. On time delivery of services
   → reduces delay in reaching the vulnerables.
3. Promoting Digital economy
   → as transfered in Bank accounts directly. – hence enhances accountability and transparency
   (Ex) Urea Subsidy leakage are minimised.
4. Due to JAM trinity – duplication of beneficiaries – eradicated.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Targeting the right and needy citizens with adequate verification and striking out frivolous contenders.
(Ex) Ration Card duplication.
and aid in One Nation - one Ration Card.

(6) Reduce fiscal deficit – as leakages are made minimum.
→ also enhancing more developmental schemes.
(Ex) Pre Matric scholarship for SC.
Eklavya school scholarship for tribals.

(7) Aids in Tax and IT returns
→ after TDS cut, fast transfer of amount in Bank accounts
→ Also aids in check Money laundering and trafficking of goods
(Ex) Urea smuggled to Bangladesh.

(8) Maintain proper records, and ensuring Good governance – through providing basic amenities to Vulnerable and reaching last mile
(Ex) LPG subsidies, MGNREGA – wages to rural people.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Some impediments

① Access to bank account and financial Literacy: like old ages, tribals
↳ so not ensuring social justice

② Rigorous checking: can risk life
(Ex) Death of tribal girl in chattisgarh due to denial of ration.

③ Digital scam: not reaching the benefits to eligible beneficiaries
↳ Delay in transactions
(Ex) MGNREGA wages due to lack of financial resources

Way Ahead:

① Promote Financial and digital literacy on 'Each one teach One' Scheme

② Resilient Cyber Infrastructure & Detection of scam - and avoid duplication of fake beneficiaries.

③ Awareness among people about positives of DBT transfer.

'Sarvodaya and Antyodaya' concept of Gandhiji must be reinforced to serve the poorest of poor & Inclusive development

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. चीन-रूस के बीच गहरे होते रणनीतिक संबंधों को कुछ लोगों ने 'विश्व में सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण अघोषित गठबंधन' के रूप में वर्णित किया है। यह गठबंधन भारत के राष्ट्रीय हित को कैसे प्रभावित कर सकता है? भारत को अपने हितों की रक्षा के लिए क्या रणनीति अपनानी चाहिए? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

The deepening China-Russia strategic relationship has been described by some as the 'most consequential undeclared alliance in the world.' How can this alliance impact India's national interest? What strategies should India adopt to protect her interests? (Answer in 250 words) 15

As changing 'Geopolitical Dynamics' and shifting unipolar power to Multipolar power the significance of 'China Russia'-Nexus is main concern as these are neighbouring countries to India

Impact on India's National Interest

(1) To balance East and Western ties
↳ ie with US and Europe at (NATO) same time China-Russia (Warsaw alliance)

(2) India's foreign policy:
↳ of Non alignment and non interference in any country's affairs.

(3) To maintain it's own strategic autonomy: and enhance her bargaining power in global market.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Dependency on both china and Russia
↳ at same time rivalry

(a) Pharmaceutical API from china
Friendly alliance with Russia (Defence)
but Border dispute with china along LAC and
Ongoing Ukraine-Russian War

(5) Both are strong powers and economically important for India and building 'Russia-china-Pakistan' axis on BRI project
↳ affecting India's self interest.

(c) Strong Counter to NATO: recent military alliance and aggravating war like situation — so India's role is significant

Strategies India Adopt

(1) Dynamic & Vibrant Foreign Policy
↳ according to need of India's interest form strategic alliance

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Diversify it's trade relation
↳ and supply chain resilience.
(Ex) SCRI of Japan and Australia

(3) Trying to raise voice for multilateral forums reforms:
(Ex) UNSC - permanent member seat

(4) Building soft power diplomacy and becoming voice of global south.
(Ex) Small Islands of Indian Ocean and pacific ocean.

(5) Maintaining National interest: as under Nation first always first strategy same time also upholding Indian ethos of 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam' & 'Sarvajan Hitay'

(6) Use G-20 platform - where both countries are present: to have diplomatic talks.

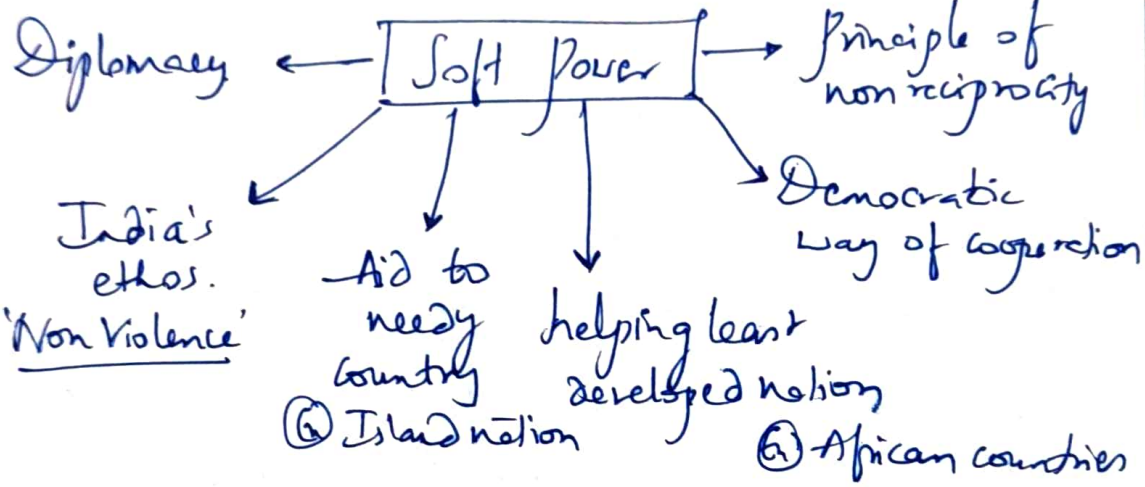
India through the policy of 'Non alignment' and 'PANCHSHEEL' should uphold Nation's interest and maintain sovereign strategic interest while also serving nations by
Vocal for Local for Global strategy

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. भारत ने अपनी वैश्विक स्थिति और विदेशों में छवि को बेहतर बनाने के लिए सॉफ्ट पावर को अपनी विदेश नीति के एक महत्वपूर्ण स्तंभ के रूप में स्थापित कर लिया है। सरकार द्वारा की गई विभिन्न पहलों के साथ-साथ इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15

India has placed soft power as an important pillar of its foreign policy to enhance its global standing and image abroad. Discuss the statement along with the initiatives taken by the government. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Soft Power is form of policy where assistance, aid and humanitarian relief is given to win over the nation than using military & physical pressure.



Soft Power important pillar of foreign policy

① To garner support from foreign countries & alleviate India's stand in global position

Ⓔ Assistance to Turkey during Earthquake (even non cordial relation) with food and funds

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) To help the country with skills and technology
(Ex) Bhutan's technology transfer by India on hydrology projects

(3) To support on global platform
SAGAR initiative - in Indian Ocean region

(4) To aid and help backward nations
(Ex) Afghanistan's parliament building
Salma dam - construction for cordial relationship

(5) For global development on socio-economic scale
(Ex) Scholarship for students from Nepal and Bangladesh

(6) To cooperate on political lines
↳ Election Commission training African nation for democratic election conduction.

(7) To aid countries financially
↳ Line of Credit to Srilanka during economic crisis.
↳ Line of Credits and soft loan to FIPIC countries of South Pacific ocean.

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(8) Share best practices with South Asian countries
(Ex) Hydrological data, bridge construction, flood management disaster risk reduction.

(9) To move away from 'Big brother syndrome' and tackle china's dominance in the Asian region
(Ex) Tackling china hard BRI policy with India's soft power diplomacy

Impediments

(1) Delay in execution of projects
(2) Refugee crisis - relating to bitter relation with neighbours.
(3) Financial constraints of India.
(4) China's presence and tactics to counter India.
(Ex) Cheltar post development hydrological projects of Bangladesh.

'Soft power' is in ethos of India's foreign policy. 'Sarvajan sukhino bhavantu' should be upheld for global good & betterment of all (SDG 17)

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2212)

Name of Candidate	FARHAN JAMDAR		
Medium Eng./Hindi	~~ORN~~ English	Registration Number	1365659
Center	ORN	Date	29/07/22

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. What do you understand by 'constitutionalism'? Highlight various ways in which the Indian Constitution underscores this principle. (150 words) 10

'संविधानवाद' से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारतीय संविधान में इस सिद्धांत को रेखांकित करने वाले विभिन्न उपबंधों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Constitutionalism meaning the ideology where upholding the basic tenets or principle of constitution.

Ex. separation of power, judicial review, fundamental rights etc.

Existence of constitutionalism

- Art. 13, 32 and 226 upholds judicial review implicitly
- Part III of constitution upholds basic principles of freedom
- Part IV includes Art. 50 separation of power.
- Responsibility of executive to legislatures.

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* How the Indian constitution underscores the constitutionalism :-

① Independent judiciary :-
- Lack of transparency in collegium system.

② To implement DPSP government violates fundamental rights.

③ Using loopholes such as antidefection biased speaker role negates the provision of rule of law.

④ Judicial overreach having the basic tenet of separation of power.

⑤ Excessiveness role of executives leads to dictate terms in form of ordinance.
Ex. 3 farm laws - earlier issued by ordinance.

However evolution of basic structure strengthen constitutionalism in letter & spirit.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. The Competition Commission of India (CCI) effectively reflects a shift from the era of Licence Raj to a conducive regulatory ambience for enhancing consumer welfare by encouraging competition in the market. Discuss.
(150 words) 10

भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) बाजार में प्रतिस्पर्धा को प्रोत्साहित करके उपभोक्ता कल्याण को बढ़ाने के लिए लाइसेंस राज के युग से एक अनुकूल नियामकीय परिवेश में स्थानांतरण को प्रभावी ढंग से प्रदर्शित करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Competition commission of India is a statutory body established in 2001-2002. To enhance the competitiveness in market in healthy manner.

Role of CCI
- To deter monopoly of big companies.
- Providing level playing ground to all establishment.
- Handholding approach to MSME's & small business.
- Helps to enhance ease of doing business.
- Ultimately giving benefits

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to consumers at large.

* Issues :-

→ Advisory body

→ Low or no accountability to consumers
Ex.

→ Biased role :- preferring one company over other.
Ex. CCI decision in Jio sim cards

→ Delayed in decision making leads to exploitat^n of consumers

→ Complex nature of regulatory ambiguity in form various permits.

→ Lack of departmental coordination
Ex. Require separate clearance from environment ministry, labour ministry etc.

However CCI evolved & takes a paradigm shift from regulatory role to facilitator role.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Mention various initiatives taken for online delivery of judicial services in India. Also, discuss the challenges faced in their implementation.
(150 words) 10

भारत में न्यायिक सेवाओं की ऑनलाइन प्रदायगी के लिए प्रारंभ विभिन्न पहलों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, उनके कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

During COVID-19, offline access to court door becoming restricted as well pendency of cases (4-5 cr) as per law commission.

These shows we need to shift from traditional to modern (online hearing) to do justice.

Initiatives

- e Court
  online hearing during COVID
- e FASTER
  - To efficient bail procedure.
- SUVAS
  - AI & machine learning - assisted in language
- SUPACE
  - AI & machine learning to reduce pendancy of cases

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

* Challenges :-

→ Digital illiteracy of poor people
→ lack of infrastructure (law commission)
→ Conservative role of judiciary & bar council
→ software errors delayed in court proceedings
→ Validitating of evidence in online mode becomes difficult.
→ Manipulation of eyewitness - outside the court.

As per law commission, if we follows then pendancy of cases will reduce by 2 cr.

As well further need to be distinct from civil court & criminal court to implent successfully.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)

4. Bring out the similarities and differences in the Bill of Rights in the Constitution of the United States and Fundamental Rights in the Constitution of India. (150 words) 10

संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के संविधान में उपबंधित बिल ऑफ राइट्स और भारत के संविधान में मूल अधिकारों के मध्य समानताओं और भिन्नताओं को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Fundamental rights of the Indian constitution borrowed from the bill of rights of USA. And inserted in part III of the constitution.

* Similarities :-

↳ Considering equality without discrimination on grounds of religion, race, sex etc

↳ Gives freedom of religion at both sides

↳ Judicial review if violates the fundamental rights.

↳ Both secured just & humane rights of citizens like right to life & freedom.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

* Bill of rights (USA)	Fundamental rights (India)
→ Follows due process of law.	→ Follows rule of law.
→ Absolute & permanent bill of rights	→ Reasonable restrictions placed on F.R.
→ Separate court to enforce bill of rights	→ Integrated judiciary which makes high court & supreme court on equal standing.
→ Freedom of religion follows negative secularism	→ Freedom of religion follows positive secularism.
→ Bill of rights based on proper equality	→ Provides affirmative action by giving level playing field.

Even though these difference comes from amid circumstances & history of countries But both ensures citizens in heart & mind of constitution

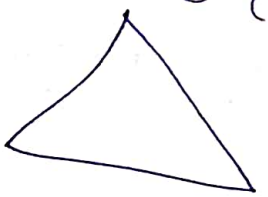
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. It is often argued that the implementation of The Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006 has so far been tardy and ineffectual. Discuss. (150 words) 10

प्राय: यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि अभी तक वन अधिकार अधिनियम (FRA), 2006 का कार्यान्वयन धीमा और निष्प्रभावी रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

As per 2011 census, 8.8% are considered scheduled tribes in India. To give them rights Forest Rights Act (FRA) provided :-

Land right / Title rights (Issued patta



Land use rights ≤ 4ha

Community resource rights Ex. grazing ground

* Challenges in implementation :-

→ Low sensitization of bureaucracy towards tribes

→ Lack of awareness among tribes.

→ Misuse of PESA act by colluding with few tribal & large MNC's

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Lack of preserve & conserve decade old documents
→ Further rigid structure & red tapism leads to exclusion of STs & OTDs
→ Areas of Naxalite & terrorist makes implementation difficult.

To counter these scenario, we required :

→ sensitizat^n of bureacracy throug training (ARC II)
→ Enhance awareness through education
→ Flexibility in compliances rule through gram sabha.
→ Coordinate approach by considering NGOs & tribal people as well administrat^n
→ Makes easy access to judiciary with affordability.

If it implemented in letter & spirit then we would see gradual assimilat^n of tribals in nation making.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Explain the rationale behind the creation of a Social Stock Exchange in India. Do you think this move would boost social impact investing in the country? **(150 words) 10**

भारत में सोशल स्टॉक एक्सचेंज के सृजन के पीछे निहित तर्क की व्याख्या कीजिए। क्या आपको लगता है कि इस कदम से देश में सामाजिक प्रभाव वाले निवेश को प्रोत्साहन प्राप्त होगा?

Recently Bombay stock exchange created social stock exchange (SSE) meaning enterprises who work for social cause like women empowerment, upliftment of poor etc. are traded on SSE.

Importance of social stock exchange

- Ultimate help to subaltern sections such as women, tribals etc.
- Optimum utilisation of CSR funds
- social cause enterprises gets access to funds
- Moral boost for residents to invest in SSE
- Duties of citizen towards country.

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↳ civil societies like NGO's, SHG's has on line of benefit.

However citizens are low aware about SSE. To counter this – Providing share market education
- Transparency about Board of Governors meeting.
- Displaying balance sheet of company to public
- Require 3rd party audit.

Therefore role models like Azim Premji, Narayan murti etc. required to create optimum environment for SSE.

Further Norway, Britain, Netherland has already SSE on their investment Stock.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. The National Digital Health Mission (NDHM) has the potential to bring a new revolution in India's health sector in multiple ways. Explain.

(150 words) 10

राष्ट्रीय डिजिटल स्वास्थ्य मिशन (NDHM) में भारत के स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्रक में कई तरह से एक नई क्रांति लाने की क्षमता है। व्याख्या कीजिए।

Recently government of India launched National Digital Health Mission (NDHM) to provide better service delivery at end.

→ Profiling of patient through data in digital mode.

→ Provide one to one consultation to patient

→ "One Nation One Health Id" creates.

→

* Advantages :-

→ Easily available medical facilities at door end.

→ Does not required brick & mortal structure.

→ Reduce expenditure of patients

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

on transportation.

→ Old aged people & disabled has better convenient option of accessibility.

→ Doctor has full information about patients

→ Help to better targeting delivery by diagnosis of disease in respective areas

* Issues :-

→ Violation of right to privacy (Art 21)

→ Commercialisation of disease happens It leads to few insurance companies appropriate rich diseases.

→ Digital divide in India

→ Not effective against emergency cases

→ Rise of cybercrimes, might lead to blackmailing & harassement. Ex. HIV, hepatitis.

Thus NHDM is a milestone in India if implemented effectively.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. While participation of private sector in the higher education system of India is a necessity, it creates issues that need careful redressal. Discuss. (150 words) 10

हालांकि भारत की उच्चतर शिक्षा प्रणाली में निजी क्षेत्र की भागीदारी एक अनिवार्यता है, लेकिन यह ऐसे मुद्दे उत्पन्न करता है जिनका सावधानीपूर्वक निवारण किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

In India, ~~enrollem~~ recently National Education Policy 2020 recommends involvement of private sector ~~for~~ in higher education for universalisation.

Necessity of private sector
- low enrollement ratio especially SC, ST & other
- low expenditure from government (1.2%)
- Government colleges unable to accomodate country's youth.
- Government policies more focus on primary educat^n
- Expertiee from private sector help to bridge outdated curriculum.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ More capital from private sectors leads to better R&D.

↳ Private has upperhand on innovation in learning methods.

* Challenges :-

→ Profit oriented private :- Exclusionary for poor peoples.

→ Private sector neglected rural India & concentrated on metropolitan cities.

→ No say of private on outdated curriculum

→ Low grants to private from government

→ Does not gurantee quality education.

→

Thus if private sector utilised in higher education then it can accrue far fetched outcomes to Indian education system.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Highlighting the significance of Central Asia for India, discuss the challenges in strengthening the Indo-Central Asian relationship. (150 words) 10

भारत के लिए मध्य एशिया के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत-मध्य एशियाई संबंधों को मजबूत करने के समक्ष विद्यमान चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently significant growth seen in India-central Asia. Due to availability of raw material in central Asia & diversification of market (India)

Significance

- More reserves of Uranium Ex. Kazakhstan
- Diversified crude oil from middle east
- To counter chinese & pakistan influence
- Help to connect North south (International) corridor.
- Access to raw materials like sillicon, lanthanides etc. (semi conductor)
- Countries from central Asia has membership in SCO

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

* Challenges :-

→ No available of direct route.

→ Chinese influence :-
Ex. Turkemenistan leased mountain to china, BRI's

→ Pakistan created deterrance :-
Ex. India has anti muslim stance.

→ Taliban ruled in Afghanistan further created deterrance to connect central Asia.

→ Instability of government
Ex. Kazakhstan protest.

If we counter issue of accessibility then we have wide access to mineral resources which hitherto underutilised in central Asia
▷ more useful for India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Discuss the role that the Indian diaspora can play in the making of "Aatmanirbhar Bharat" (self-reliant India). Also, mention the challenges in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

"आत्मनिर्भर भारत" के निर्माण में भारतीय डायस्पोरा द्वारा निभाई जा सकने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में विद्यमान चुनौतियों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Aatmanirbhar Bharat has pivotal role to gain self sufficiency in all things like, - export, manufacturing of solar P.V. cells, defence manufacturing etc.

Role of Indian diaspora in Aatmanirbhar Bharat

- Brings dollar to ease exchanges of imported goods (raw material) Ex. India largest recipient in remittances.
- Diaspora has innovative skills which used in A.B'
- Bring large investment to make self reliant India.
- Exported goods has consumer market in other countries.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ Help to ensure relation with recipient countries
Ex. Diasporat diplomacy by current govt.

* Challenges :-

↳ ~~labour~~ (diaspora) based on labour than skill set.
↳ Considers India as volatile market.
↳ Facilitates brain drain & shows negative attitude towards India.
↳ Low economic contribution :-
Investment only ~~8 to~~ 0.5 to 1.5 % in Indian market.
↳ India's domestic policies has international repercussion
Ex. Citizen Amendment Act.

If we use optimisally of Indian diaspora then it enhances trade pact with certain countries.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. A critical appraisal of the outcomes of the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act underlines the need for second-generation reforms to strengthen decentralisation of urban local governance in India. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

74वें संविधान संशोधन अधिनियम के परिणामों का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन भारत में शहरी स्थानीय शासन के विकेंद्रीकरण को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु दूसरी-पीढ़ी के सुधारों की आवश्यकता को रेखांकित करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

74 Decentralisation process started in 1992 & 1993 to ensures participation of citizens in administration through 73rd & 74th amendment by inserting part IX A & part IX B.

* Outcomes of 74th constitutional amendment :-

→ Increased participation of people.

→ Some urban local bodies generated own revenue efficiently.
Ex. Mumbai, Pune, Banglore etc.

→ Devolve the power through 12th schedule through 243 W
Ex. Irrigation, water, drainage, road etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Providing reservation to women & backward caste makes it participation who never tested power.

→ Providing bureacratic machinery for assisting & implementation of programmes.
Ex. CEO of ZP, collector etc.

→ Providing funds through State finance commission & union finance commission.

→ Gives duty to collect & levy's taxes & fees.
Ex. Land tax.

* Requirment of 2nd generation reforms:-

→ Unable to generate own revenue sources. Hence devolving more subject from 12th schedule.

→ Providing functionaries which subordinated to ULB's.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Require to limit interference of State
→ Giving tied funds on the basis of achievement should be separate.
→ Formation of parallel governance through executives need to be prevent
→ Women empowerment still not in letter & spirit. Ex. Sarpanch pati.
Therefore need to give tri-monthly training to female pradhan

Thus like Brazil, Argentina brought a fantastic results on ground by giving more power to urban local bodies. These needs to happen in India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. It is argued that unchecked and rampant exercise of the power to insert laws in the Ninth Schedule results in undermining of Constitutional supremacy and creation of Parliamentary hegemony. Do you agree? Justify your stand with logical arguments. **(250 words) 15**

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि नौवीं अनुसूची में विधियों को सम्मिलित करने की शक्ति के अनियंत्रित और व्यापक स्तर पर प्रयोग से संवैधानिक सर्वोच्चता में कमी और संसदीय आधिपत्य का सृजन होता है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? उचित तर्कों के साथ अपने मत की पुष्टि कीजिए।

1st amendment Act, 1951 inserted a 9th schedule to provide blanket immunity to laws from judicial review.

It enhance the parliamentary supremacy by undermining constitutional ethos and thus lead to parliamentary hegemony in following ways :-

- Used to implement DPSP by undermining fundamental rights.
- Indirect accountability reduced as it prevent judicial intervention.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Against the separation of power (Article 50)

→ Rampant misuse of 9th schedule to avoid judicial scrutiny.
Ex. Reservation Act of Tamil Nadu, emergency provision like inserted prime minister candidate.

→ Enhances ~~det~~ dictatorship of executives through legislature.
Ex. Ordinance issuance.

→ Rule of law breached.

→ Prevent judicial review guaranteed through Article 13, 32 & 226.

However due to activism of judiciary it prevents parliamentary hegemony through :-

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

① Kesavananda Bharati case :

It limits the law making process by upholding basic structure (Federalism, rule of law, secularism etc)

② I.R. Coelho case :

Supreme court hailed that judicial review is part of basic structure of constitution. And 9th schedule lay not right to confer blanket immunity from judicial scrutiny. It leads to from 24th April 1973 laws open for judicial scrutiny.

Therefore it ensures checks & balances through accountability mechanism ultimatly towards public at large.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Asymmetry is an important characteristic of federalism in India, which has helped in the accommodation of diverse demands inherent in our democracy. Discuss. (250 words) 15

असममिति भारत में संघवाद की एक महत्वपूर्ण विशेषता है, जिसने हमारे लोकतंत्र में निहित विविध मांगों के समायोजन में सहायता प्रदान की है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Asymmetric federalism

meaning giving preference or priority to one state over other states.

Ex. 5th and 6th schedule of constitution.

* Importance of Asymmetric federalism :-

→ Development as per need of state government based on circumstance

→ Helps to accomodate diversity of various region

→ To prevent secessionist tendency from few states.

Ex. Nagaland.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Promote equal justice by giving handholding approach to backward states.

* How it accomodates diverse demands :-

→ 5th schedule :-

Giving the autonomy over their resources like mining rights, customary laws etc.

→ 6th schedule :-

Giving more autonomy to certain district councils from Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram etc.

→ Article ~~307~~ 371(1) :- Maharashtra & Gujarat for development of Marathwada, Kutch & vidarbha areas.

→ Article 371(K) :- for development of Karnataka-hyderabad region.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ GST :- compensation on the basis of previous tax collection.
Ex. Maharashtra, Karnataka, Gujarat has priority.

→ Representation in Rajyasabha based on the population. Giving more preference to big states.
Ex. Disparity of seats between UP & Sikkim.

These provisions help to counter ill development, backwardness of state, to reduce regional disparities etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. In India, the Finance Commissions are established pursuant to the constitutional mandate. In this context, do you think the State Finance Commissions have been effective in promoting fiscal federalism? Substantiate with arguments. (250 words) 15

भारत में वित्त आयोगों की स्थापना संवैधानिक अधिदेश के अनुसार की जाती है। इस संदर्भ में, क्या आपको लगता है कि राज्य वित्त आयोग राजकोषीय संघवाद को बढ़ावा देने में प्रभावी रहे हैं? तर्कों के साथ पुष्टि कीजिए।

Finance Commission is a constitutional body under article 280.

Role of finance Commission

- Horizontal & vertical distribution of finances
  Ex. Income gap, forest, population, area - criteria.
- Considered as wheel of fiscal federalism
- Acts as watchdog on grants & sanctions
- Ensures the effective sharing between union & state Ex. 90:10
- Ensures Term of references

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

to various states.

↳ Further advisory body as recommendations are not binding.

Recently finance commission (Art 280) makes compulsory to form state finance commission to devolve grants after 2024.

① Importance of state finance commission to devolve grants :-

→ Largely dependence of grampanchayat on grants of SFC's

→ Provides additional funds to make easy allocation to certain programmes.

→ Ensure effective implementation of schemes & programmes.

→ Helps to ensure coordinate response from various departments

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Detailed analysis of regional variation and giving them grants as per requirement.

→ Act as watchdog, regarding use of grants, funds in ground level.

→ Ensures devolving grants from central finance commission to urban local bodies (well distribution)

However delayed allocation, formation of SFC as well advisory nature makes them inefficient on ground.

They need of the hour allocation timely grant as well there formation to make them effective

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Reduction in the overall size of the bureaucracy has been seen as the underlying idea behind civil services reforms. Is it a good idea to reduce the size of the Indian bureaucracy? Examine in light of the experience of India. (250 words) 15

नौकरशाही के समग्र आकार में कमी को सिविल सेवाओं में सुधार के पीछे अंतर्निहित विचार के रूप में देखा गया है। क्या भारतीय नौकरशाही के आकार को कम करना एक उपयुक्त विचार है? भारत के अनुभव के आलोक में परीक्षण कीजिए।

Recent government has promoted a slogan "Maximum governance, minimum government"

These show that government further wants to reduce size of bureaucracy.

Importance in reduce size
- Optimum utilisation of revenue. Ex. PM GATI SHAKTI
- Reduce negative balance sheet problem. (Decrease load of salaries & pension)
- Prevent red tapism by facilitate through digital mode. Ex. RTI
- Reduce nepotism and politicisation of bureaucracy

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ Helps to prevent rigidity in regulating and leads to maximum efficiency.

↳ provide flexibility

↳ Ensures checks & balances.
Ex. eshram portal.

But it has consequences negatives as follows :-

↳ Reduction in employment.
Ex. CMIE - Employment reduce from 24% to 16%.

↳ Cybersecurity related errors
Ex: As per report, India witnessed rise in cyber crimes.

→ Digital divides :-
Accentuated disparities between rich & poor.
Ex. Eshram portal has not gained

Don't write anything this margin

attention, as government requires.

→ Digital errors:

- Biometric authentication not recognise thumbprints leads to exclusion from beneficiary list. (right holders)
  Ex. PDS-digitisation, e Orvanak platform.

→ Machine gained at overpower & lag discriminatory power leads to arise question related to ethics

Therefore it needs to be balance between bureaucracy and technocracy according to need of hours and further required grievance redressal systems.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. There is a need to ensure better ethical standards, accountability and management of temples in India. Discuss in the context of issues associated with state intervention in management of temples. (250 words) 15

भारत में मंदिरों के बेहतर नैतिक मानकों, जवाबदेही और प्रबंधन को सुनिश्चित करने की आवश्यकता है। मंदिरों के प्रबंधन में राज्य के हस्तक्षेप से संबंधित मुद्दों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Supreme court in Shebait rights ~~gives~~ stated that religious affairs of temple ~~has~~ given to inheritory. But financial management rights gives to state.

→ Under Article 25 :-

It distinguishes religious-matter (Ex. faith) & other religious matter (Ex. management of funds)

(Shirur matt case)

Need :-

→ Corruptibility of Mahants or priest

→ Temples of India getting large donation from devotees.

Ex. Tirupati temple - 1000cr/yr

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Helps to upholding values of religion by providing transparency.
Ex. Conscience helps to use money appropriately.

→ Balance sheets turns into darksheet as source of funds unknown

→ Conflict of interest between trustees of temple & government

→ If we use for welfare of citizen then gets access to large under utilised funds.

→ Use of funds for radicalisation

* Issues :-

↳ Violation of Article 26 regarding management of endowment and trust.

↳ State intervention creates a threat to secular fabric of country.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Enhances politicisation of religion as it impacts principle of principled distance

→ Arisement of question, regarding how state has power to intervene in theologicial & ecclestial

→ Religious worship Act stated that right of inheritance to further generation.

→ Threat to minorities as imposition of majoritarianism

To counter these require

→ 3rd party audit, for scruting.

→ Empowerment of people regarding fund utilization.

→ Promote transparency through providing decisions of temple on public portal.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. What do you understand by feminisation of old age? Highlight the issues associated with it in the Indian context. Also, mention the measures taken by the government in this regard. (250 words) 15

वृद्धावस्था के नारीकरण से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारतीय संदर्भ में इससे जुड़े मुद्दों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Feminisation of old age meaning the more numbers of women getting old compared to male counterpart.

→ As per NFHS-5 :- out of 49.5% of female population, around 15-20% are getting old.

* Issues of feminisation :-

↳ Health facilities are not gender sensitive (has more priority to males)

↳ Lack of revenue resources

↳ Has deep mental pressure & depression in old age feminisat^n.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Due to nuclearisation, old age ladies are neglected.

→ Deep social stigma related to old age. Thus they not integrated in society.

→ Technological divide :- as old ladies has no access to internet, mobile phones.

→ Low availability of old age care centres

* Measures of government :-

1) Vay Vandana Yojana :-

If male counterpart died then pension gets to female counterpart.

2) Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Yojana of Maharashtra government :-

To widows, old ladies, physical handicaps.

- 1000/month

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) KIRAN portal :- To counter problem of mental issues by providing free counselling.

4) Pradhan Mantri Jan Aarogy Yojana :- Free treatement upto ₹5 l irrespective of family size.

5) Indira Gandhi National Pension Yojana :- for above 60 yrs age.

6) National Social Assistance Programme

Thus one size fits approach led to neglect feminisation of old age. Therefore required comprehensive policies to better targeting.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Given its impact on both individual resilience and the resilience of the economy, is there a case for strong universal social protection in India? Discuss. (250 words) 15

व्यक्तिगत लचीलेपन और अर्थव्यवस्था की प्रत्यास्थता दोनों पर इसके प्रभाव को देखते हुए, क्या भारत में सुदृढ़ सार्वभौमिक सामाजिक सुरक्षा की स्थिति विद्यमान है? विवेचना कीजिए।

Universal social protection in India has tied funds with sectors such as agriculture (PM KISAN) and other. but it required -

- Unconditional funds
- Untied
- Oneside direct transfer

① Impact on Individual resilience
- → Help to overcome poverty trap.
- → Enhance to bridge the gap between calamities Ex. COVID-19 lockdown
- → Helps to purchase daily necessities
- → Enhances saving rate

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

of poor.

- Employment generation.
- Enhances economic activity in country
- Empowers farming community by getting cheap inputs.
- Reduces health impact on overall society
- Boost the GDP by increasing consumerism
- Help to enhance GNP of country

⊙ Impact on economical resilience

However universal social protection leads a negative impact on society. As follows.

→ Increase in leisureness of individual.

→ Still amount of social protection is very low.

→ It cannot help to overcome health benefits & calamities

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Employment loss
→ Increase in inflation.
→ Diversion of tax payers money to free bies.
→ Free bies considers as more loss on government treasury.

Thus required increase in allocation to universal social protection by tied them with certain social sectors like - Health, education, nutrition which further strengthens human capital of country.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. There have been arguments that with the old global multilateral order failing to manage rising challenges, issue-based coalitions are gaining traction and have become the arenas of functional cooperation. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

ऐसे तर्क दिए गए हैं कि पुरानी वैश्विक बहुपक्षीय व्यवस्था बढ़ती चुनौतियों का प्रबंधन करने में विफल रही है, जबकि मुद्दे-आधारित गठबंधन लोकप्रियता प्राप्त कर रहे हैं और कार्यात्मक सहयोग के क्षेत्र बन गए हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently, United nation failed to tackle crisis situation like Russia - Ukraine which can ultimately lead to food insecurity and disrupts supply of crude oil - energy materials.

Therefore it has matter of debate concerned to old global multilateral order failing to manage rising challenges like -

→ Inadequacy of WHO to counter COVID-19 pandemic

→ Provision of vaccines & equitable distributions are not getting traction.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ IMF's washington consensus failed to counter global recession of 2008.

→ Questionable UN role in Afghanistan and Arab spring.

→ World Bank failed to protect interest of least developed & developing world.

Ex. TRIPS failed to protect interest of developing world.

→ 'UNHRC' failed to protect rights of Rohingyas atrocities and atrocities on Uighyur muslim.

* Issue based coalition gaining traction :-

→ Development of minilateralism :

Ex India - France - Israel, Aukus group.

→ Based on like minded interest.

Ex Quad related to open & secure

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Indo pacific

→ Promotion of best self interest.
Ex BRICS.

→ Ease to deal with few countries on same page

→ Coordinated approach of Eastern countries to for reforms in IMF & world Bank.
Ex. Asian Development Bank & Contigent Reserve Arrangement.

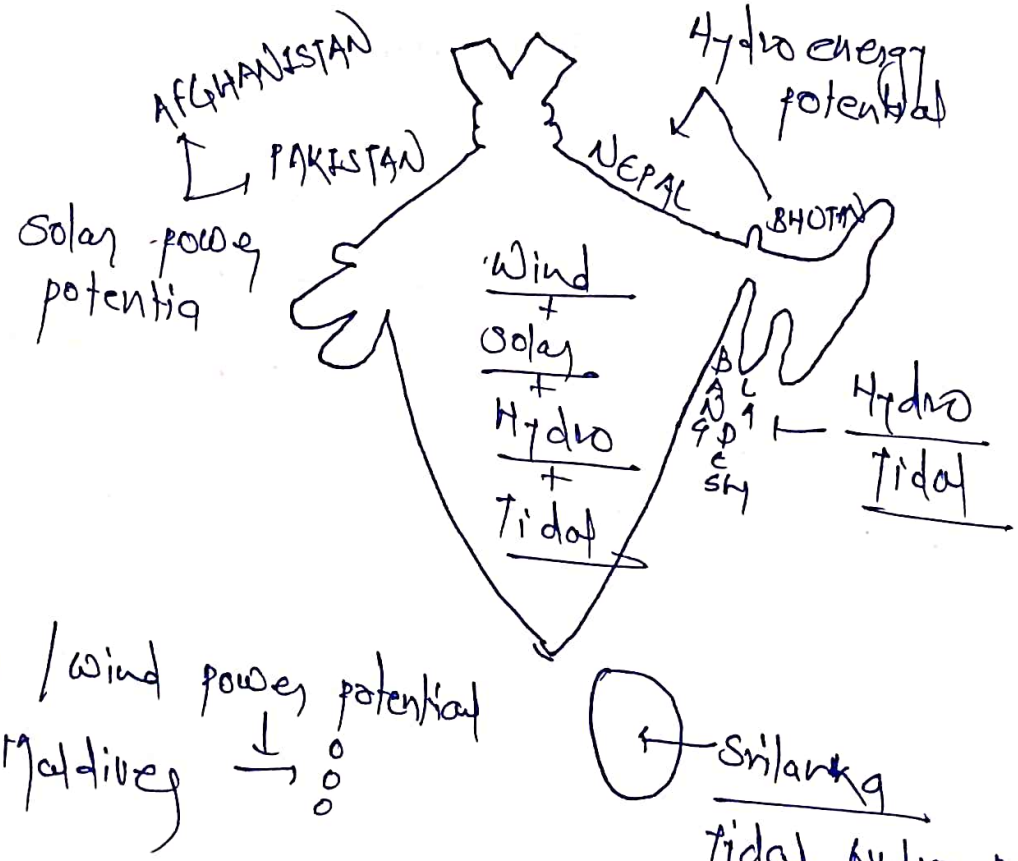
Thus rise of minilateralism has against the principle of 'Vasudhaiv Kutumbkam' & 'we vishwachi majhe ghar'. It lacks universalition approach.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. India intends to achieve a balanced and optimal development of energy infrastructure in the South-Asian region through mutual understanding and cooperation. In light of this statement, discuss the need as well as existing gaps in South Asia's energy cooperation. **(250 words) 15**

भारत पारस्परिक समझ और सहयोग के माध्यम से दक्षिण-एशियाई क्षेत्र में ऊर्जा के बुनियादी ढांचे में एक संतुलन और उसका इष्टतम विकास सुनिश्चित करना चाहता है। इस कथन के आलोक में, दक्षिण एशिया में ऊर्जा सहयोग की आवश्यकता और इस संदर्भ में विद्यमान कमियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Dysfunctional of SAARC and lagging of dialogue in BIMSTEC leads to inefficient utilisation of energy cooperation.



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Need
- Countries are not self sufficient in energy - South Asia
- Dependent on imported coal - all countries
- By integrating grid network
  - Helps to cheap availability of power locally
  - Helps to minimise AT & losses of energy
  - Population of South Asia - growing at faster pace, so required and demand more energy.
  - Help to reduce logistical cost & overdependence on other countries Ex. CHINA, Australia etc.

Issues :-
- Dysfunctional of SAARC
- Resistance to meet on common ground

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

due to lack of faith

- Difficulty enhance by topographical undulating terrain
- Lack of mineral resources
- Lack of technological development to connect grid.
- Border issues created deadlock in energy cooperation
- Suspision against each other.

Thus need of the hour creating grid in south asia as per potential of countries. Thus it will enhance effectiveness in energy cooperation.